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FROM PARAGUAY.

Arrival of the Revenue-Cutter Harriet Lane.

Interesting Account of the Journeyings in the Interior.

The Festivities in Honor of the United States Commissioner.

As we announced in the TIMES of yesterday morning, the United States revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, Captain FAUNCE, arrived at Quarantine on Wednesday evening. Yesterday she came to the Navy-Yard, where she is now anchored in the stream.

The Treaty with Paraguay was dispatched by the English Mail from Montevideo, under the impression that it would reach Washington sooner than by any other means. A copy of the Treaty, however, was placed on board the *Harriet Lane*, with other official advices, in the custody of Lieut. HASSLAW as bearer of dispatches. Capt. FAUNCE expresses much gratification in having brought the treaty in advance of the English mail steamer, and that, too, while laboring under the disadvantage of poor coal, having to stop several days on the way, and being compelled to lie to in gales of wind. He speaks in the highest terms of the performances of this, his favorite steamer. Captain FAUNCE describes the Paraná as one of the finest rivers in the world. In depth ranging from 14 feet to 10 fathoms, and varying in width from one and a half to three miles, some of the widest portions being fifteen miles.

Along the banks are ranches at intervals of fifteen and twenty miles, but a small portion is under cultivation. Immense herds of cattle roam over the plains, and the wealth of each inhabitant is estimated solely by the number of heads he possesses. The entire fleet ascended the river as far as Rosario, and four steamers and three brigs went up to Corrientes, which is about 400 miles above Rosario, and some 600 or 700 miles from the entrance. Corrientes was the rendezvous for the fleet, and they remained here until orders came from the Commander-in-Chief to get under way. During their stay, the officers of the fleet were in daily communication with the people on shore, from the Governor down, and there was constantly manifested towards them the kindest feelings by every one. Indeed, says Captain FAUNCE, it was the common remark that they liked the Americans better than either the English or French who had visited their country, and expressed much surprise at finding the Americans so different from what they had been taught to regard them. On the 12th of March the authorities of Corrientes gave a splendid ball which was attended by all the officers of the fleet.

At Rosario the fleet assembled on the 22d of February, where they celebrated WASHINGTON'S Birthday by salutes, and by dressing their ships with flags.

Captain FAUNCE expresses the opinion that the results of the expedition will be highly beneficial to the United States for all time to come, and has fully compensated for the outlay. That the end has been accomplished without resort to arms he thinks is one of the most creditable, as it should be the most gratifying, feature of the expedition. He thinks the *Sabine* with Commissioner BOWLIN and his Secretary on board, should arrive here about the 1st of May.

The crew of the *Harriet Lane* will be paid off soon, and after some necessary overhauling will probably take her place again in the revenue service.

We give below our correspondence by this arrival, embracing interesting details of the proceedings and experiences of the American commissioner and his suite in Paraguay.

THE SAN JOSE REVELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, March 10, 1859.

"Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus."

Where was I, glorious JOHN? Why in Rosario, to be sure, paying seven dollars a day for room and board—fleas, mosquitoes and other vermin *gratis*. Our business was accomplished, and we were abou to take a little play—*desipere in loco*. What that play was I am going to describe, not with an eagle's wing, like the poet soaring to Parnassus, but with one of BAGLEY'S gold pens, which saw—like the bow of HUBERT'S grandsire at the battle of Hastings—some service in Paraguay.

Thursday, Feb. 24—Up with the sun, and tumbled down the great hill. The active town all alive with carts and horsemen—shops open, and sounds of the hammer and forge mingling in the air with the creaking of windlasses and the dumping of goods from the vessels at the wharves and in the harbor.

Our experience in the river Parana, where we grounded on a sand-bar for four days and as many nights, and where the *Fulton* might still have been imbedded but for the gallantry of Captain PANUEL, and the enthusiastic energy of his amphitrite, *Miss Lane*, induced Commodore SHUBRICK to order the *Water-Witch*—the *Argo* of these regions—to attend us to Concepcion. After the usual delay of firing a gun for our *vaqueano*, or river pilot, we started down stream, the *Water Witch* following *haud passibus æquis*, and compelling us to slow down every hour or so, to keep her in sight.

We had taken leave of the fleet at Rosario to meet them again at this place, and as we left them getting underway we began to realize that we were homeward bound, and almost regretted the hospitable invitation to Gen. URQUIZA'S *estancia*, which promised all the attraction of pleasure and novelty, but likewise a week's delay.

If our difficult approach to Paraguay reminded one of the impenetrable thickets which guarded, in the fairy tale, the palace of *la belle au bois dormant*, our passage down the noble river was as smooth as that of the gliding bark of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA. Had its banks been graced by towns commensurate in number and in magnitude with the unparalleled resources of the fertile plains it waters, we might have fancied ourselves spectators of a moving diorama. We anchored a few miles above the mouth of the Paraná Guazu,* our flag sank with a glorious sunset, the cooling breezes of the ocean came rushing up the mighty Plata, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and we went—to supper.

The "band" of the *Sabine* played a conspicuous part in our voyage. Wherever we anchored, their merry or plaintive strains drew the population to the shores. Under a skillful leader they had been drilled into creditable concert, and, like most German singed cats of their profession, they played with feeling and enthusiasm, which left little to be desired save lager bier. On two occasions, at Rosario on our way up and at Asuncion itself, they went ashore "on liberty" and wound up in a "blow out," getting as drunk as fiddlers in the *finale*. At Asuncion we were nearly a week collecting the *disjecta membra orchestræ*, which were generally found in pawn for liquor. Some of them hid in the woods, perhaps after the fashion of Orpheus, but more probably hoping to be left behind. It seemed cruel to encase in double irons the hands which had so lately

"Waked to extacy the living lyre,"

but, in the language of Mr. BAGNET, "discipline mus be preserved."

Friday, Feb. 25.—A few hours brought us out of the Parana Guazu, and with a broad and graceful bend into the Uruguay. There was little difference in the banks from those of the Paraná, which is at least one-third broader, from four to eight feet deeper, and has a much more impetuous current. The vegetation seemed more tropical from a greater abundance of palms and bamboos. We anchored some sixty miles below Conception.

Saturday, Feb. 26.—The river became narrower with a more luxuriant growth of timber. The banks were fringed to the water's edge and resembled those of the Mohawk in the happy old stage-coach times. We got several times aground, once for a couple of hours, and had it not been that the *Water Witch* was carrying up three of Gen. URQUIZA'S friends, I think the Commodore would have "hauled his steam," and retraced his steps in despair. Towards nightfall we drew near the edge of the Tala Pass—six miles below Concepcion—where we anchored for the night, while our pilot went ahead and took soundings, which showed but nine feet on the bar—or two feet less than the draft of the *Fulton*.

Sunday, Feb. 27.—So, as the *Water Witch* drew but nine feet two inches, and could be *jumped* over the bar, it was determined to hoist the "blue pennant" at her fore. But now there arose a question of deli-

*Guazu for "great."

cacy. "To how many did the invitation extend?" It had been separately addressed to Commodore SHUBRICK, Commissioner BOWLIN and Secretary WARD on the 30th of January at Asuncion, reminding them of their promise "to deign to visit him (Gen. U.) at San José, and there celebrate with him the birthday of the immortal WASHINGTON and the peace with Paraguay."

The morbid delicacy of the refined old Carolina gentleman shrank from the idea of invading even a President's private residence with an army of unbidden guests, although, from the reputation of our host, one felt sure that "the more" would be "the merrier." The *Water Witch* was accordingly dispatched to Concepcion to land its three passengers and report the arrival of the Commodore and Commissioner below. She returned about noon, with the intelligence "that the dignitaries were expected with the *largest possible suite*; that accommodations had been provided for the whole party in the town, if we elected to pass the night there; and that conveyances were likewise in waiting if we preferred proceeding directly to San José." With boyish impatience, our indefatigable Commodore decided upon the latter alternative. The barge was "called up," carpet-bags, swords and epaulette cases were dropped in, the blue pennant planted at her bow, and the stars and stripes astern. Twelve long and springy sweeps hurried us away; and, as we mounted the accommodation ladder of our new conveyance, the broad pennant dropped from the fore of the *Fulton* and rose at that of the *Water Witch* like the descending and ascending buckets of a well.

The *Fulton's* representatives were the Commodore and suite, consisting of Captain DRAYTON, Aid de Camp; Lieutenant MURDAUGH, Flag-Lieutenant; T. J. PAGE, Secretary; Judge BOWLIN and Secretary WARD; Lieutenant CAMPBELL, acting master; Purser WARNE, Midshipman PORTER, 2d Assistant Engineer HOUSTON, two servants, and ROBERTS, the coxswain of the Commodore's barge, who went in neat sailor rig as a delegate from the forecastle.

We had hardly anchored off the picturesque capital of Entre Rios before a boat brought off Dr. VICTORICA, the private Secretary of President URQUIZA, and several functionaries of the town. A national salute of 21 guns did honor to the Entre Rian flag, and was immediately responded to beneath the stars and stripes on shore.

We lay within 150 yards of the bank, where gatherings of horsemen and carriages soon indicated that our time was up. So we hastened ashore and were soon on our way to our "city quarters." The drive was through streets flanked by neat cottages in the midst of gardens of fig and orange trees, and we soon drew up at the door of the spacious dwelling prepared for our reception. The *sala* was large and handsomely furnished; choice cigars were brought in on trays covered with flowers, and fire in silver *braseros*. In an adjoining dining hall there was a profusion of "cakes and ale," with stronger potations for stronger stomachs. Like all South American houses our *Palacio* was built on three sides of a quadrangle, with a large *patio* in the middle and with porticoes sustained by arches around the inner side.

When we came to muster we numbered, with Capt. PEGRAM and his suite, nineteen first class visitors. We left the house, at 4½ o'clock, in two perfect English chariots, a French calèche, an omnibus, a double-seated top-wagon, which smacked of home, and a ponderous *fourgon* for servants and baggage. Some half dozen of the younger officers took to the saddle—whips were cracked, and we got off like a Southern party at the New-York Hotel hurrying to the Fashion Course on the "Four mile Day."

On our way out of town, a guacho on horseback rode up to our carriage and hailed Dr. VICTORICA, the private secretary and son-in-law of General URQUIZA. "How is your horse?" asked the latter. "Good for the next post." "Ride on, then, and tell the President we shall arrive by 6½ o'clock." "How long," I inquired, "will he be on the road?" "An hour. *He has been to San José twice already* since the *Water Witch* announced you; *that makes seventy-two miles he has ridden since* 10 *this morning*, and, with 18 more which he will finish shortly, making 90, he will have earned his *carne con cuero*."

The *chasqui* dashed his spurs into his horse's flanks, and disappeared like an arrow. Our carriage was drawn by two wheel horses, and by three others mounted by *guachos*, with hide *lassos* fastened to the tongue and to their saddles.

At a half-way station we stopped to change horses—a *corral* full of animals stood near a couple of low thatched huts, from which, as we got down to stretch our limbs, there came two women and a pretty, bright-eyed child, to offer us milk, foaming from the udder, hot maté, and cold water. On a rolling swale a flock of 8,000 sheep attested our arrival upon the premises of the richest man south of the Equator.

While they were hitching up we had leisure to examine our *guacho* cavalcade. They were picturesque objects as they dashed about like centaurs lassoing the horses and bringing them up to the wagons; their crimson and black ponchos fluttering in the wind and their light *shakos* tied beneath the chin by a handkerchief which gave their swarthy faces a gipsy look. The omnibus was drawn by six of them with no other harness than the lasso with which they capture horses and cattle.

Away we start and the cry is haste; for we have nine miles more to go and the sun is falling. We soon despaired of getting in before dusk, and in fact it was nightfall before we drew near the country palace of San José. Then a long line of lights met the eye, and we soon drove in between two lines of cavalry, drawn up on either side—an avenue of living statues with drawn swords visible by the light of torches. Then came an avenue of artillery, and we finally drove through one of infantry to the entrance of the palace—all this with no other than the

"Sound of the barbarous horn,"

which, with the fantastic lights and shadows, made the scene resemble the approach to some Arab chieftain's tent, rather than a visit to the President of a Republican Confederation. In fact the Moorish type is more strongly stamped upon the features of the Entre Rianos than upon any of the South American races we met, although in Paraguay the costume and appearance of the women was quite Oriental.

Through a spacious and graceful iron gate-way we were escorted by a staff of officers in rich uniforms up a flower garden, laid out in parterres with marble walks and fountains, to the porch of an edifice some 200 feet broad, and only one story high, with tall Saracenic turrets rising at either of the two front corners. Between these turrets a deep portico paved with *dalles* was covered by an arch-sustained roof resting on eight columns. In a brilliantly-lighted and magnificently-furnished saloon on the left of the grand hall we were warmly welcomed by our illustrious host for whom "the cry is still they come," seemed to have NO terrors, as section after section of our party were presented to him. He shortly conducted the Commissioner and Commodore to their rooms,—a list of our party was furnished; all were quickly provided with "ample and elegant accommodations"—eager aides-de-camps served as major domos, and in less than half an hour each guest felt himself at home in the princely residence. We were apprised that dinner would be served at 8 o'clock, and after a comfortable toilette, proceeded to the drawing-room where the gracious and beautiful lady of the mansion renewed the cordial welcome of its proprietor.

The dining hall reminded one of the banquet-room at Apsley House. The table seemed to sink under the profusion of flowers and fruits. We sat down thirty, and you may judge of its width by the fact of there being four comfortable seats at each end. The dishes were carved by two aides-de-camp, seated at small separate tables at either end of the room. I counted nineteen courses, besides fruits, the first day. At 10 we adjourned to the drawing-room for coffee, and towards midnight we broke up for an early start on the morrow. During dinner, a military band in *patio*, or interior of the first quadrangle, enlivened the repast with martial and patriotic strains, and as I gazed through the door beyond the arches of the interior portico into the gloom from whence the sounds of trumpets and shaums proceeded, and caught a glimpse of the dusky group of musicians and swart soldiery, I fancied myself in the Alhambra before the days of ISABELLA the Catholic.

At daybreak the next morning a group of ebony negresses, with white teeth and coral lips, pervaded the bed-chambers with *maté* and coffee, at the option of the drowsy guests. Then came other damsels, less obscure, with baskets of figs, pears and peaches, still sparkling with the dews of night, and then a summons to the saddle or the carriage at 6½ o'clock. Sailors are proverbially sharp dressers, and we were soon assembled beneath the outer portico. The lady URQUIZA was attired for the noble steed which soon bore her, attended by Judge BOWLIN on one side, and the warrior President on the other, through the long lines of troops presenting arms, to the distant *campo* where herds of bullocks were grazing. We followed—the younger on horseback, and the soberer in carriages.

The herd we drove to was a small *rodeo* of two thousand head. Into the thickest of the drove the wild *gauchos* plunged, and, singling out the bulls, chased them over the plain. Some of them made splendid runs, and others doubled with baffling ingenuity; but neither speed nor dodging could save them from the inevitable lasso. Down they came, safely moored by the lassos of opposite *vaqueros*, and in a few short minutes arose, candidates for next year's shambles.

Then came the turn of the *boladores*, who, chasing the animal, would cast the *bolas* with unerring precision at sixty yards. You doubtless know that this implement of the South American chase consists of a heavy and a lighter ball attached to either end of a thong some two or three yards long. Grasping the smaller ball, the caster whirls the other sling-like above his head, and when it has gathered enough centrifugal force, he discharges it, attended by its satellite revolving around its orbit, until the centripetal thong intercepts the hind legs of the fugitive bull, which, with each successive leap, becomes more and more tightly entangled, until he pitches head over heels upon his back.

The morning was glorious, and the presence of the *dame chatelaine* in the saddle, her straw-colored poplin *amazone* and her black hat and plume *moyen age*, reminded me, as we gathered around her upon a slight elevation, after the rivalities of the herd had been sufficiently subdued, of a picture I have seen of a hawking party in the olden time.

From this little eminence we had a perfect view of the *palicio de campo*, with its extensive continuation of quadrangles terminated on the one side by a graceful chapel and on the other by the stables and *ménagerie*. Then, from one of the two minarets arose the stars and stripes, and from the other the Argentine flag, and a salvo of twenty-one guns reminded me that our host was in uniform for the occasion. But instead of a cocked hat he wore a plain black one, which in battle he always exchanges for a tall grey beaver. The caparisons of his horse were singularly beautiful, with an abundance of silver and gold, and his massive spurs, of the same metals, in the generous pattern of the country, seemed to have been chiseled by a second CELLINI—and yet, although the bridle, saddle and spurs were worth some $5,000, the most fastidio us taste could not detect any excess of ornament.

After a drive of some three hours, in which we visited a lake and rivulet about a mile below the residence, we returned to a breakfast which was pretty much the dinner of the day previous, minus the soup. Towards noon we separated for a *siesta*, with the understanding that at 3 o'clock we were to assemble in the kiosk at the garden *for fruit collation No.* 2.

At 1 o'clock a *pampero* enlivened the air, and, in the brief rain which accompanied it, it was pleasant to watch from the windows the great ostriches, of which there are some sixty in the large enclosure around the house, scudding before the blast with one wing spread like the lug of a ship's cutter. I forgot to say that all the birds of the plains may be seen domesticated at San José, from the ostrich and the *adjutant* down to the small quail; also herds of llamas from the Sierras; guanacos, from Patagonia; vacuñas, from Peru; tapirs, armadillos, &c., and, behind the iron bars of the menagerie, four of the beautiful spotted tigers of the country exhibit teeth which I envied when eating *carne con cuero*. All this may be easily understood when you reflect that the dwelling and enclosures cover one hundred acres, the garden alone occupying forty!

We repaired to the kiosk when the storm was over, and, after gorging ourselves with fruits which I have never seen surpassed, we proceeded to the court of the Palace to witness the Moorish game of the *Djérid*, a tilt, at full career, at a small ring suspended by a ribbon from an arch. Some twenty officers, each armed with a short pointed stick, were the competitors for this prize of horsemanship, which was often touched, but only carried off after repeated trials. All rode admirably and reined up their horses, when at full speed, in twice their length.

We were told that the dinner, that evening, would be one of state, so that epaulettes, &c., were *de rigueur*. We sat down at 8 o'clock. This time I counted twenty-one courses. At the dessert General URQUIZA arose and delivered a speech to Judge BOWLIN, of which, as well as of the Commissioner's response, I enclose copies. There was a portrait of WASHINGTON, framed, in the folds of the American flag at the head of the banquet hall.

After dinner we had a *gaucho* ball by torchlight in the second *patio*. The music was the guitar and the player sang a sort of impromptu *segundilla* to his own accompaniment with the fluency of an Italian *improvisatore*. The dances were in couples as among the people of Mexico and Chili. The waving handkerchiefs played an important part and with some couples it seemed a trial of endurance. But the dances and the crowd, absorbed in their enjoyment of the songs and dancing, seemed quite unconscious of our presence, so that their *desinvoltura* was mirthful and unstudied.

The next morning, (Tuesday 28th,) we were again aroused by our jet black handmaiden who seemed delighted that *maté* should be getting in greater demand than coffee,—in fact it is unquestionably the superior anti-fogmatic. Then, as there was to be no drive, the chief gardener sent to invite us all into his dominions. The garden is the finest in the world, because nowhere in Europe will climate admit of the union of such varieties of fruit growing *sub sole*. The apples, pears and peaches are worthy of the North, and the figs of Naples; the orange groves numbered more than a thousand trees and the sapote and chirimoya gave promise of fine fruit. The chief gardener has ten assistants and the preservation of the walks and borders as well as the health of the trees would do credit to Sir JOSEPH PAXTON.

Shortly before breakfast we were invited to see a lot of wild colts broken in by the *domadores* or tamers. Some of them were as vicious brutes as I ever saw, and one in particular was so fertile in his side capers and stiff jumps, his plunges and his bolts, as to break one of his rider's large spurs. The guacho lost his balance for a moment, but not his seat. Gen. URQUIZA exclaimed "bravo," and in half an hour the rebellious beast was brought back perfectly subdued and turned over at once to the cavalry. Some eight or ten of these contests resulted in displaying the same mastery in the riders and the same submission in the mustangs; Mr. RAREY would find few candidates for his secret on the plains of the Plata.

After breakfast, as we were preparing to return to the ship, an aid-de-camp entered Commodore SHUBRICK'S room bearing a sword offered to him by Gen. URQUIZA in a letter, which, with a description of the weapon and the Commodore's reply, you will find in the inclosed newspaper slip.

At 1 o'clock we all started for Concepcion and Gen. URQUIZA and the *Señora* drove with us to town. Again the soldiery were drawn up in battle array, and fine-looking manly chaps they are, and well drilled. There are three regiments of about 500 each encamped around San José, one of cavalry, one of artillery and one of infantry. As we drove through the lines the General remarked, "With those brave fellows I beat ORIBE and ROSAS and with them no power south of the Equator can resist me.

As we passed the park of artillery we received another salute of 21 guns. Thus he sped our parting as he had welcomed our coming. These troops are here avowedly as at a military school. They come for three years and in their leisure hours are employed about the *estancia* in various occupations and at so high a rate of compensation that it is hard to get them to go home and make room for others when their term is up.

Reaching Concepcion towards 4 o'clock we drove directly to the shore. A barge was in waiting which conveyed General and Lady URQUIZA on board the *Water-Witch*—the same steamer which in 1852 carried him away from Buenos Ayres when Admiral GOR'S treacherous sale of his blockading fleet compelled him to raise the siege and make the best of his way home.

The firing of two large shells from the large 9-inch Dahlgren pivot gun of the *Water-Witch* gave our kind host infinite pleasure. He smiled at the murderous effects of these pills destined for President LOPEZ, and seemed to think they must have proved in Paraguay as efficacious as anything in the pharmacopeia.

In the evening we were domiciliated in our City Palace, dressing for a ball offered us by the authorities in the large *sala* of the Club, for Concepcion has a Club—and a mighty pretty one at that.

The ball was opened by Commissioner BOWLIN and Señora URQUIZA, and was kept up with great animation until a late hour. The supper was remarkable for a town of six or seven thousand inhabitants, and, when we retired to our quarters we found a bottle of Cognac by the side of each bed, so that they who listed might "keep up the excitement."

In the morning, at 6 o'clock, the Presidential equipages were at the door, and we then saw for the first time our new host and hostess and family, who came with parting flowers for each of us, to thank us for the honor we had done them in turning them out of their abode for the night,—and there was one of the lasses quite pretty enough to make one regret that action of ejectment. Such is Spanish hospitality! people thanking you for causing them a thousand discomforts! When will such patriarchal usages attain in Fifth-avenue? When they do, property will rise in the neighborhood.

We are in the street, preparing to enter our carriages, when a calèche drives up to the door, and from it descend the President and his lady to take a last farewell. They have brought their three youngest children to receive the old Commodore's blessing, which is bestowed with ineffable sweetness. The General embraces the Commissioner, the Commodore, and the old-fashioned Secretary of Legation. Hands are grasped; with the last *adios* our kind hosts are whirled off o San José, and we to the River bank—*Water Witch* and *Fulton*, and so down the Uruguay.

General URQUIZA is now 56 years old. For the particulars of his story consult Captain PAGE'S book on the Plata. His profile is much that of Mr. WEBSTER. He has the same dark meteoric eye, and the forehead, though less massive, does not lessen the resemblance. His *estancia* at San José embraces 270 square miles! He has 300,000 head of cattle, 60,000 horses, 80,000 merino sheep, and 200,000 mixed breeds.

He sold last year 66,000 hides of his own produce. Let the gentlemen of the "swamp" reckon their value; as for his clip of wool I could form no estimate. He is interested in every useful and profitable enterprise in the Confederation, and mentioned to me that in the town of Rosario alone he had $250,000 engaged in special partnerships. Go to him with a scheme that will bear the test of analysis, and he is your man. He gives a lift to the industrious and the aspiring, and reaches out his hand to save the honest but unfortunate. Thus there was a company who ran a line of American stages in the Confederation which ramified to its remotest towns, such as Tuenman and Salta. The crisis caught them, as stages should be, extended over the Pampas—"What will carry you through?" "Not less than one hundred thousand dollars." "Call to-morrow." They did so and got the money.

At the town of Concepcion there is a State College founded by him. It occupies the four sides of a block 200 feet square, and educated last year 403 boys, who are taught, lodged and fed gratis. The State devotes to its support a small school fund—General URQUIZA supplies the remainder. The Professors are all European graduates, and their philosophical apparatus, laboratory, library, &c., are the fruits of his constant and inexhaustible bounty. He gave them lately an additional square for an hospital—one was built there for a dozen beds. While we were there he was told that it was too small. "Double it," said he, "and draw on me."

I send this by the *Harriet Lane*, which goes to-morrow. I enclose list of vessels of the squadron of which all but three, viz., the *Perry*, *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin* have been ordered to proceed home with all possible dispatch. A mirror of ten leagues square suspended horizontally, face downward and high enough in the air above Cape Saint Roque would enable an observer, watching it from the shore through Lord ROSSE'S glass, to see the reflection of the procession like a long string of water fowl, some strong of wing and others hardly able to flutter, in their northward migratory flight. The *St. Lawrence* spread her wings yesterday—will she keep her lead? *Nous verrons*.

The dirty, wheezy and spavined old *Metacomet* which was forced upon the Government by one TEMPLETON, of New-Orleans, through the agency of a former President's private Secretary, has been surveyed by a Board of Engineers, who condemn her boilers as in the last and incurable stage of phthisis; and by a separate Board of Naval officers, who pronounce her hull worthless, her timbers strained, &c. Of the many villanies practiced upon the Navy Department with reference to the Paraguay Expedition, the selection of this steamer, which could not be insured to run from New-York to Staten Island, seems the most atrocious. And I understand that if the Government should not be able to return her, it is to pay her owners $20,000!!! At auction she might bring $4,000 or $5,000.

P. S.—The commissioned officers of the squadron, some twenty-five in number, offered a dinner yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, in this city, to Commodore SHUBRICK and Commissioner BOWLIN. It was a very pretty affair, and I inclose a copy of the gallant veteran's manly and touching address, when his name was enthusiastically toasted with the usual honors. I know of no finer specimen of naval eloquence. The banquet was presided over by Capt. JAMES HULL, of the *Lawrence*, assisted by Capt. ADAMS, of the *Sabine*. The following is

COMMODORE SHUBRICK'S ADDRESS.

There are periods in the life of every professional man, the memory of which is cherished by him with peculiar satisfaction, as the green spots, the oases in the desert of his life.

The retired statesman dwells fondly on the recollection of the adroit but manly diplomacy by which he has saved his country from strife and warfare.

The veteran jurist remembers with pride, how in the exercise of his calling, he has tempered justice with mercy, and, in the vindication of the laws of his country, has been more arduous to protect the innocent than to convict the guilty. Such men are loved and cherished by their fellow-citizens—that is, their reward for toilsome days and sleepless nights in the discharge of duty.

Our profession has also its dear remembrances and its sweet rewards. We are a peculiar people, separated from the mass of our fellow-citizens by pursuits that lead us away from their immediate observation; it is only when occasion offers for some brilliant deed of arms or heroism that we secure from them the "All hail" of well done; happily for the cause of humanity, occasions for brilliant deeds in arms occur too few.

But the white stone of the military veteran's life—the sweet remembrance which will dwell with him to his latest moment—is when he sees, on such an occasion as this, those so worthy of honor themselves, met voluntarily to do honor to him. What is the buz of applause from the thoughtless million to the well considered approbation of those who have toiled in the same profession, walked in the same paths, contended with the same difficulties, triumphed over the same obstacles. In one case the feeling is diffused; in the other it is concentrated; the one may be gained without merit and lost without fault; the other is sure and enduring. One is uncertain as the future, the other is safe as the past.

Brother officers, I thank you for this opportunity to express to you, collectively and individually, my sense of the ready zeal with which the duty assigned to us by our Government has been executed by you all. Our excellent friend, the honorable Commissioner, will, I am sure, agree with me in opinion that even his experience and skillful diplomacy may have had a little more force from the knowledge on the other side that "the Campbell's were coming;" that neither currents, nor sand bars, nor shoal water could prevent the strong arm from getting up to back the just diplomacy.

The time is not far distant, I trust, when each of you will be called to fill the high office which I am about to lay down. May you, in those appointed to assist you, find the same ardent zeal, the same professional skill, and the same patient coöperation which have made my duty so easy—my task so light.

Allow me, in conclusion, to wish you all, from the bottom of my heart, health, professional success and enduring happiness.

Judge BOWLIN, after his health had been proposed and drunk, made a happy extempore address to the effect that our diplomacy would be successful whenever backed by a fleet which could find its way over the sea, and up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, as the one now dispersing had done. Alluding to his gallant, amiable and wise friend and companion, the brave and loyal veteran, in whose honor they were assembled, he proposed as a toast:

"*The Live Oak of South Carolina*—Heroes are born beneath its evergreen branches, while its trunk defies alike the battle and the storm."

STATE DINNER AT SAN JOSE.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT URQUIZA—RESPONSE OF COMMISSIONER BOWLIN.

The *Fulton* and the *Waterwitch*, having on board Flag-officer SHUBRICK and Commissioner BOWLIN, with his suite, arrived at San José on Sunday, Feb. 27. The following day was set apart for the final entertainment of the party prior to its departure for Montevideo; and accordingly the palace of the President was superbly decorated for the occasion, and every provision afforded by that luxuriant region purveyed for the table. In the drawing-room, among other splendid additions in honor of the guests, a portrait of WASHINGTON occupied the post of honor. In the dining-hall figured the arms of the United States, of Paraguay and of the Confederation, with an olive-branch symbolizing the occasion of the feast.

When the table was cleared, President URQUIZA arose and proposed the following toast, which was enthusiastically received:

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, TO MR. COMMISSIONER BOWLIN.

I humbly bow before the Supreme Dispenser of all good and of all glory, for having vouchsafed to me this day of intense satisfaction and immense honor.

There could be no greater compensation for the execution, with the constancy of an honest purpose, of my endeavors for the welfare of my country; none for my efforts in promoting a reconciliation between the Great American nation and our neighboring sister of Paraguay, than you have bestowed on me, O, worthy Representative of the United States, illustrious Commodore, and you, distinguished citizens and sailors of the most free and powerful nation of the earth, in affording me this occasion of celebrating with you the Peace with Paraguay—an event which has bound the Republics of the South to your country, the generous mother of liberty, who, from to day, should hold forth her outstretched arms to these young followers of her example, now striving to catch the inspiration of her noble institutions and the spirit of her great patriots.

Illustrious BOWLIN! Your name will henceforth be endeared as a household word to the Argentines, and will awaken the sympathies of all South America; and, should this do you honor in your own country, and my testimony enhance it, bear it with you. Your mission has verified a grand action—that of adding a new link to that union of the two Americas, which is so vital to the progress of humanity. As far as my country is concerned, she draws closer to her great model, and, to avail of the generous *simile* you have suggested, she throws herself more trustingly henceforth *as a political godchild* into the arms of the great American nation.

In raising my goblet to toast your most fortunate coming, and to wish you a happy restoration to the bosom of your family, I entreat you, by the sympathies which bind me to each one of you, by the close friendship between the United States and the Confederation, by the honor I pay and the happiness I wish your actual President, Mr. BUCHANAN, by the prosperity and grandeur of your nation, to suffer me to blend all the fond prayers and ardent wishes inspired by this auspicious moment in one deep health to the immortal memory of the sainted WASHINGTON.

To him we Argentines owe the inspiration of the great acts which it has been granted to me, since our memorable month of May, to establish in our land; his life is our political gospel, and hence it beseems us, as much as his fellow-citizens, to pay a reverent worship to his memory.

I drink, then, to the first *Soldier of America!* to the most virtuous of citizens and most fortunate of the sons of Liberty! I invoke his name in this libation to his memory, that, from the Heaven of the just made perfect, the protection of his beneficent influence may descend upon the destinies of my country and upon the American fraternity.

Commissioner BOWLIN replied in the following terms, eliciting noisy hurrahs:

RESPONSE OF MR. BOWLIN.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: Men are said to reap but rarely in this world the fruits of their best actions. I might have ventured to hope, on my return, for the approval of my Government, enhanced by the sympathies of my fellow-citizens, in the important and satisfactory results attained in Paraguay; but the praise which these results have elicited from your Excellency sounds like the verdict of posterity. In the negotiations just concluded, the only merit due to me is that of having acted in a conscientious spirit of duty. The spontaneous and hearty coöperation of your Excellency not only smoothed its path, but rendered that duty a labor of love; and as success does not always crown even the holiest efforts, let us believe that a kind Providence smiled upon ours, and opened the heart of the illustrious President of Paraguay to convictions which shall only grow cold in him with life itself, and which will hereafter ever be associated with the name of our Union, in all minds and in all hearts, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan.

The ovation which your Excellency has offered to the peaceful triumph of my mission, would well-nigh burst a heart already full to overflowing, were it not presumptuous to appropriate to myself the homage your Excellency thus pays to the enlightened, liberal and humane policy of the glorious nation I have endeavored to serve. In its behalf I accept the tribute of your generous enthusiasm, with the assurance that it will evoke a responsive echo in the hearts of my countrymen.

To find the name and memory of WASHINGTON thus cherished here, is as if a missionary in a strange land should unexpectedly meet with the cross and the altar, and upon the latter a copy of the gospel in an unknown tongue; he at once knows that he is amongst brethren, and kneeling in pious reverence extals the glory of that doctrine which he has been sent forth to teach. As a Christian he sympathises with this new congregation in the faith; as a man, he entertains no doubts of their future welfare, for he knows them to be on the right track.

As a missionary of that Christian democracy of which WASHINGTON was the founder, I bid you farewell with sorrowful regret at leaving your Excellency, but full of hope in the glorious future, of the Confederation whose destinies you have thus far guarded with consummate wisdom and true patriotism in the onward path of industry, prosperity and happiness. Under your enlightened administration property has become secure, enterprise has met with every encouragement, education has taken root, and commerce has found the welcome due to her civilizing mission. In the prime of manhood and usefulness, still devoted to a country which your valor had extricated from the grasp of tyranny, your example is a living illustration of the rewards of labor and enterprise; and I feel satisfied that the most grateful prayer that I can offer to heaven for your Excellency's welfare will be that it may preserve a life so inseparably identified with the Government and prosperity of the Argentine Confederation.

In conclusion, in behalf of my friends and countrymen around me, I beg to tender you, Sir, our thanks for the princely hospitalities of San José. Gentlemen, fill your glasses and drink with me health and happiness to JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA and the Argentine Confederation.

General Urquiza Presents a Sword to Commodore Shubrick—The Correspondence.

As a token of parting regard, the Argentine President transmitted to Commodore SHUBRICK a superb and valuable sword, hitherto worn on State occasions, as well as in service, by himself. It was presented to General URQUIZA, at some notable period of his career, by an association of his admirers. The scabbard and hilt are of solid gold, heavily carved. The presentation was accompanied by the following letter:

URQUIZA TO SHUBRICK.

SAN JOSE, March 1, 1859.

DISTINGUISHED SIR: I cannot consent that your Excellency should leave without bearing along some evidence of the profound admiration with which I regard the distinguished character and noble qualities of your Excellency. Condescend to accept the sword I wore when executing the first act of union between the States which now constitute the Argentine Confederation.

If it be unworthy the grasp of the famous and respectful veteran of the American Union, it will, nevertheless, I flatter myself, possess the merit of being generously preserved by your Excellency, as a gift of sincere friendship and a proof of the esteem and admiration I entertain for the fidelity and the courage, and for all the virtues which your Excellency has displayed in the service of your country. Let it also, as a gift from an Argentine citizen to an American citizen, evince the new sentiments which the peace with Paraguay should mutually inspire us.

I am your Excellency's sincere friend,
JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

SHUBRICK TO URQUIZA.

SAN JOSE, March 1, 1859.

SIR: I am highly gratified with the evidence your Excellency has afforded me, prior to our separation, of your friendship and sympathy.

The sword which your Excellency wore at the moment the first act of the new union of the States of the Argentine Confederation was executed—that union which is destined to give South America a place at the side of my beloved country—should be received with gratitude, and however meritorious the wearer, he must be proud to bear it.

Your Excellency is aware that an article in the Constitution of the United States forbids my acceptance of any present from your Excellency, as well as from all other persons of exalted position. I may, however, indulge the hope that Congress may concede me the privilege of receiving a testimonial due rather to the noble partiality your Excellency professes for my country, than to any individual quality of mine.

This beautiful, this glorious sword, will therefore be carried to my country and deposited in the proper Department until Congress shall give its permission.

Whatever may be the decision of that honorable body, neither the lapse of time, nor any other circumstance, whatever, can extinguish in my breast the satisfaction I feel in view of the generosity with which your Excellency has received and entertained me and my companions in arms.

May your Excellency live many years to receive tokens of gratitude from the nation to whom he has opened the path of liberty.

As your most obedient servant, I salute your Excellency with the profoundest consideration.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Flag-officer, Commanding-in-Chief.

List of Vessels of the Paraguay Expedition, Flag-Officer W. B. Shubrick, Commander-in-Chief.

Frigate Sabine (1)	Captain Adams.
Frigate St. Lawrence (2)	Captain Hull.
Sloop Falmouth	Commander Farrand.
Sloop Preble (3)	Commander Jenkins.
Brig Perry (3)	Lieut.-Com. Tilghman.
Brig Bainbridge (3)	Lieut.-Com. Renshaw.
Brig Dolphin	Commander Steedman.
Side-wheel Fulton	Lieut.-Com. Almy.
Propeller Memphis	Marchand.
Propeller Atlanta	Ridgeley.
Propeller Westernport	Commander Hunter.
Propeller Southern Star	Commander Pennock.
Propeller Caledonia	Commander Case.
Side-wheel Metacomet (4)	Lieut.-Com. Macomb.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Another and a Curious Phase of the Wanderer Affair.

We mentioned not long ago that *thirty-six* of the African negroes brought over by the *Wanderer* had been seized in Telfair County, Ga., under authority of the United States Marshal, and committed to prison to await further proceedings. The Savannah *Republican* of the 15th states that Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR has had the Marshal, and several citizens who aided him in the seizure, *arrested* and committed for trial on charge of *stealing the negroes.*

The following card from the parties themselves, tells the whole story:

A CARD FROM CITIZENS OF TELFAIR.

To the Editor of the Savannah Republican:

Allow us to intrude upon your columns a simple statement of an affair which was paraded yesterday morning in that remarkable newspaper, the Savannah *Morning News*, in a very unfinished condition. We mean our arrest at the instance of Mr. Charles A. L. Lamar, charged with the offence of stealing certain negro slaves, to wit: Reuben, Charles and Cyrus. It is important that this community should know how innocent persons are treated by the grave magistrates to whom the people of this County have intrusted the dignified and important function of preserving the public peace.

About the first of March last Mr. John F. McRae, (one of the undersigned,) the Deputy United States Marshal, requested us to go with him, for the purpose of arresting certain African negroes said to be passing through the neighborhood in which we live. In accordance with this request, we proceeded to Worth County, a distance of sixty miles from our residence, discovered 36 African negroes in the possession of Mr. Richardson F. Aiken, accompanied by four native negroes, Reuben, Charles, Cyrus, John, and an old African who had been in this country a great many years. The Deputy Marshal told Mr. Aiken that he suspected that the negroes he had in possession were Africans, and that he proposed to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. After a protest on his part and some considerable threats of resistance, he finally permitted us to make the examination.

We were well satisfied of the fact that the negroes in question were Africans, (a fact, of course, not to be doubted at this time,) and the Deputy Marshal informed Mr. Aiken that he would take the supposed *Africans* in charge until he heard from the United States Marshal, at Savannah. We then returned to Telfair county, in company with Mr. Aiken; the three negroes, Reuben, Charles and Cyrus, by his direction, driving and attending to the wagons. When we arrived at Jacksonville, our destination, the Deputy-Marshal placed thirty six Africans (thirty-five boys and one woman) in the jail of Telfair County. The negroes, Reuben, Charles, and Cyrus, for the safe keeping of whom we have been arrested, remained with the wagons and mules at their camp, on the outskirts of the town. In a day or two Mr. Aiken sent them to Mr. Woodson Wilcox's, about two miles distant. The Deputy Marshal immediately wrote to the U. S. Marshal, at Savannah, informing him of the action taken, and requesting instructions. In reply, the Marshal advises that the negroes be given up, which was accordingly done. Mr. Aiken came with his wagons, accompanied by the three above-mentioned negroes, Reuben, Charles, and Cyrus, and the thirty six Africans we delivered into his possession, and went their way.

In obedience to a subpœna, issued from the United States Court, to attend its present session, we all came to this city. To our great astonishment and mortification, we were arrested on the warrant published in yesterday's *News*, for stealing Reuben, Charles, and Cyrus. The arrest was made by Messrs. Alfred E. Jones and Charles J. Watte, upon the warrant issued by his Honor Philip M. Russell, before whom we were immediately conducted. We then sent for our counsel, Messrs. Henry R. Jackson and Joseph Ganahl. Upon consultation with those gentlemen we were advised to simply protest against the proceedings, to waive all examination, to refuse to give security, and (the legitimate consequence) go to jail. This was at 2 o'clock. Our counsel left us at that time, with the understanding that so far the matter was at an end. We were then allowed to go to dinner, in the custody of Constable Jones, who did us the honor to be our guest upon the occasion, and from his testimony, appears to have made good use of the social hour. At 3 o'clock we were marched back to the Court House, and soon after we were informed that we must have an examination, as his Honor wished to be justified in making out the commitment. We waived it, he insisted, and immediately summoned to his assistance his brother Justices, Connell and Stanley. Having dismissed our counsel because of our waiver of any examination, the proceedings were *ex parte.*

The first witness sworn was Mr. C. A. L. Lamar. He testified that we were the persons reported to him as having stolen his negroes, and that the whole property was worth $30,000 or $40,000.

Mr. Alfred E. Jones, sworn. He testified that he had heard all of us confess that we had taken the negroes mentioned in the warrant, belonging to Mr. Chas. A. L. Lamar.

Mr. Daniel B. Stewart, sworn—He testified that John F. McRae was his legally appointed Deputy, when he himself was United States Marshal. That he had given no instructions to McRae to arrest Africans—that sometime in December or January last he had had a conversation with him, McRae, and had been asked by him what he (McRae) was to do about arresting Africans. He had informed McRae that if he himself should meet any and *know* them to be Africans, he would arrest—and that he believed McRae, acted in good faith in the matter.

Upon this testimony, the Honorable Court immediately committed us. Afterwards Mr. Lamar proposed to dismiss the case, but the Court said that after commitment, the case was beyond their control, and could not be dismissed. Mr. Daniel H. Stewart then volunteered to become our security in several thousand dollars, which the Court accepted and which we, very foolishly, in the absence of our counsel, consented to. By doing so, we foretited a great moral advantage and were obliged to pay the sum of twenty six or seven dollars costs, which the Honorable Court adjudged against us.

We are not desirous of provoking a controversy, Mr. Editor, with any one. As strangers, called here by the summons of a high legal tribunal, it is proper that we should conduct ourselves as becomes good citizens. Yet, as strangers, we think, we have the right to call upon this community to exercise that highest virtue (practised even by barbarous nations,) to protect "the stranger that is within thy gates." The protection required in this case is only that our simple statement of facts should be read, and to let the judgment of this community fall on those who are in fault; on us if we have committed any crime; if not on those who justly deserve condemnation. We need not say that our consciences free us from the slightest criminal intent.

GEO. F. McRAE,
A. T. DOPSON,
WM. L. ROGERS,
N HANDLE,
BENJ. T. HUNTER.

Statement of the Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Editor of the *Savannah Republican:* I perceive in your paper of yesterday, a statement headed "*Another Phase of the Wanderer Affair—Citizens of Telfair in Trouble—The Prosecutor Becomes Bail.*" As your article contains several errors, I request that you will give publicity to the following, which is a true statement of the case:

"On the 13th inst. C. A. L. Lamar, Esq, came before me and filed an affidavit in terms of the law, charging the persons named in the *Republican*, and divers other white persons, with the offence of larceny, by unlawfully and fraudulently stealing, taking and carrying away from the County Worth, Reuben, Charles, Cyrus, and other negro slaves, the property of the said deponent.

After the filing of the affidavit, I required Mr. Lamar to enter into recognizances in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the October Term, 1859 at the Superior Court of Worth County, Ga., to prosecute the said defendants; he gave the required security, and accordingly I issued the warrant for the arrest of the parties, five of whom were arrested by Constables Jones and White, and brought before me about 12½ o'clock P. M. Upon request the defendants arrested, were allowed to go to their dinners, being in charge of the officers—the defendants appeared willing to go to jail, but I told them before they should be committed, I would give them an examination. Accordingly I requested that Justices Staley and Connell would associate with me upon said examination, which took place about 3½ o'clock P. M. After examining three witnesses the Court of magistrates were unanimously of the opinion that there was sufficient evidence to warrant us to turn over the defendants for the offence of Larceny, and required each defendant to enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars, that is to say the defendant in the sum of five hundred dollars, and the security the sum of five hundred for their appearance at the next October term 1859, of the Superior Court of Worth County, Georgia, to answer for the offence of Larceny. Where upon the defendants gave the required recognizance. Daniel H. Stewart, Esq., became their security, and the defendants were then discharged.

Mr. Editor, you will perceive from this statement that the defendants were not committed to *jail*, that the prisoners were not brought *late* in the afternoon before the Magistrates, and that Mr. Lamar, the *prosecutor*, did not become the *security* for the defendants.

Respectfully, PHILIP M. RUSSELL
Justice of the Peace, Chatham County."

The Inquiry into the Reported Land Frauds—Curious Proceeding of the Government Agent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Superior, Monday, April 11, 1859.

The weather here is a funny sarcasm upon Spring. Snow is three feet deep, and the ice in the Bay is as firm as during the Winter solstice.

I see by the pressure on your advertising columns, that you have room only for short stories, so that I shall give you what I have to say in few words. The topic is the recent examination of Mr. C. G. Wagner into the affairs of the Land-office here, and the official conduct of Register Shaw. The examination came duly off, and certain malpractices were fully proved against Shaw by reliable testimony, and the prosecution were in the full-tide of additional developments of the most damaging character, when Wagner threw up his commission and declared that he would not sit any longer in the case! The pretenses of this extraordinary step was, that the witnesses refused to answer impertinent questions that were put to them in relation to their private affairs.

But Shaw defended himself on three grounds. The first was, that his accusers were Republicans. The second was, that he had been assailed in the New-York Times, and that the Times had also abused Mr Buchanan. The third was, that one of the witnesses against him—whose testimony, if true, convicted him of felony—was not to be believed. This witness was Mr. J. B. Bell, and his fellow citizens have since fully vindicated him from the attacks made by Shaw upon his character. At an election held here for town officers, on the 5th instant, J. B. Bell was elected Justice of the Peace by a handsome majority. As Shaw has made strenuous efforts to suppress the publication of Bell's election, I take this mode of bringing it to the attention of the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, both of whom are constant readers of the Times.

Now there is no doubt whatever of the truth of all the charges that were made and proved against Shaw and we know here that the Secretary said that if the facts were one tithe as bad as stated, both Shaw and Spencer, Register and Receiver, would be removed. This the Secretary said a month ago, and yet the removal is not made. Is it a sufficient answer to proofs of official delinquency that the culprit has been exposed in the New-York Times? Will Secretary Thompson exonerate himself from official responsibility on such ground as this? Responsible he is. The Secretary *knows*—Commissioner Hendricks *knows*—that Wagner threw up his commission because the proofs against Shaw came so hot and heavy that he could not stand up against them, and that even Wagner has not been able to suppress the proofs—which are on file and are abundant. Why deal so dishonestly with the public as to call for an investigation of charges—and when the charges are distinctly proved, shrink from either exculpating or punishing the offenders? The Department does not dare assert the innocence of Shaw. It remains to be seen if it will dare to punish him.

A great land sale comes off here next month. Perhaps Shaw's successor may be appointed in season to attend to it.

Death of the Elder Musard.

The death of Napoleon Musard, the founder of the celebrated Promenade Concerts at Paris, is announced by the *Saxonia*. M. Musard was born in 1789, and, devoting himself to music, became quite early in life a favorite leader of orchestras for balls and private assemblies. His innumerable quadrilles had their era of extravagant fashion; the "Galop Infernal" having perhaps the widest popularity of any modern composition of its class. His promenade *soirées* were commenced in 1840, in the "Salle Vivienne," and continued with unabated success until a stroke of paralysis disabling his arm, obliged the veteran leader to resign the baton. His closing years were spent quietly at Antruil, where he has just breathed his last. M. Alfred Musard, whose professional visit to the United States terminated only a fortnight since, was a son of the deceased.

Naval Intelligence.

The Navy-yard at Charleston is now a scene of unusual activity. The *Levant* and *Hartford* are nearly ready for their officers; the *Narragansett* is to be taken out of the dry-dock this week, when her engines will be placed on board. The *Constellation* is under the lower spears, and was masted on Saturday. Work on the dry dock has been recommenced, and the extension will be completed this season.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, April 22.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 58, 66 120, 174, 197, 198, 199, 200, 223, 227, 228 229, 230, 231, 232 233 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 1790, 2468, 2897, 2222, 2063, 2400, 2422, 3389 3767, 492, 3715, 3020, 3760, 3035, 3766, 3769, 3643. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, April 25. *Part III.*—Nos. 1381, 1149, 1163, 1557, 1633, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1781 1783, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1807, 1809.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Nos. 233, 129, 90, 301, 311, 316, 319, 320, 322, 324, 165, 212, 942, 328, 333, 334, 765.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

C. Otto Muller, Survivor, &c., vs. Herman J. Redfield.—This was an action brought to recover back a penalty imposed by the defendant, as Collector, on some cigars imported by the defendant in the brig *Emma Lincoln* and the brig *Leo*. In the first importation there was one entry of three invoices. The cigars were raised by the appraisers, and the importer desired two of them to be reappraised, and paid the fees for two appraisements. The appraisers were sworn, however, but once, and made one appraisement of the whole. The plaintiff claimed that the proceedings were irregular, as there should have been two appraisements.

Of the cigars imported in the *Leo*, there were nine lines of different brands. Five of these were raised more than 10 per cent, and the others not. The Collector add a penalty upon these alone. The plaintiff claimed that this was an irregularity, and that the penalty could not be imposed unless the whole invoice was advanced 10 per cent.

The Judge decided that the proceedings were regular in both instances, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Hunt.

PATENT LEASE.

Frederick H. Bartholomew vs. Nathaniel Sawyer and William S. Carr.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages for an infringement of a patent issued to him, June 20, 1854, for improved valve machinery for water closets. The defendants, who have been manufacturing and selling in this City, defended the action on the ground that the plaintiff's invention was not a novel one, claiming that the same thing was covered by an English patent.

There was no dispute about damages, it being understood that if the Jury found for the plaintiff, their verdict should be $3,000 and after a short absence they found a verdict for the plaintiff for that amount.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Tracy.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Justice Emott.

Joseph W. Powell vs. Wm. & D. Sibell.—This is an action on a promissory note. The note was given in payment of an assessment levied upon the stock in the Nassau Coal Company of Pennsylvania, held by the plaintiff. The defence was the illegality of the assessment, it being made at a meeting held in New-York instead of Pennsylvania. The Court directed a verdict for the defendant.

J. & F. D. Sherwood for plaintiff; S. Sanxay for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Messrs. Phalon & Son in court—Cocoaine vs. Cocoine.

Joseph Burnett and William Otis Edwards vs. Edward Phalon and Henry L. Phalon.—This is an action for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using the words "cocoaine" or "cocoine" as a trade mark for an article sold by them to improve the growth of the hair.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs have been in business in Boston, as druggists, for some fifteen years; that, in 1856, they invented a new and valuable preparation "for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair," of which an important component part was cocoanut oil, and that they composed and invented the term "Cocoaine" as a name for this compound. This term they allege was previously unknown, and no similar word had then ever been used to describe any similar preparation, and the term then had no distinct meaning except as importing that some preparation or compound of cocoa was intended. This term they adopted, they say, not as a scientific term, but as a fancy name previously unappropriated, and they claim it as their exclusive trade-mark.

The complaint also avers that plaintiff entered up in an extensive and expensive system of advertising this compound, by which they made it become widely known and very popular, so that its sales steadily increased, until in the last half year of 1858 their sales amounted to two thousand eight hundred and nine dozen. In particular it has been largely bought from plaintiffs by the well-known New-York houses of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., Hegeman & Co., A. B. & D. Sands & Co, Barnes & Park, and others.

The complaint then charges that the defendants, who are the firm of Phalon & Son, in Broadway, have, since Nov. 15, 1858, commenced the manufacture and sale of a spurious preparation or mixture, in some respects similar to that sold by plaintiffs, which defendants advertise and sell under the false and fictitious name of "Cocoine." This mixture is put up, they allege in bottles similar in shape (though smaller) to those used by plaintiffs, with labels similar to the plaintiffs' labe—he whole being intended as an imitation of plaintiffs' article, and being calculated to deceive the unwary into the belief they are purchasing the plaintiffs' "Cocoaine," and this has injured the sale of the plaintiffs' article.

The answer of Messrs. Phalon, besides denying many facts stated in the complaint, avers that the article manufactured by the plaintiffs in not a valuable or useful compound for the hair, but is so made that the other ingredients do not unite well with the cocoanut oil; and that the word "cocoaine" is a proper word, compounded of two French words, and signifying a preparation of cocoa-nut oil, and is not and cannot be the exclusive property of plaintiffs as a trade mark. The defendants admit that they are engaged in making and selling a preparation for the hair under the name of "Cocoine," but they deny that either the article or the name or the label or the bottles is an imitation of those of plaintiffs; but the preparation is superior to that sold by the plaintiffs, and this superiority is the only cause of the depreciation in plaintiffs' sales.

On the trial of the cause Joseph Burnett, one of the plaintiffs, testified to the various facts stated in the complaint.

Henry L. Howland, Leopold Simon and Edward Phalon, testified to the effect that cocoa-nut oil, similar to that now used, was manufactured by the defendant in 1840, and had been used since, and sold by him, though not with a label; that a French chemist, in the defendants' employment, was requested by defendants in 1858, to find a name for the article; that he examined a French botanical dictionary, and invented the word "Cocoine," meaning a preparation of cocoa-nut oil. A French dictionary was referred to, in which was found the word Cocoinya.

DECISIONS.

M. Bucklin vs. David Woodhouse.—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Thomas Balmon vs. J. J. Donalson.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Ann Pierson vs. Louis Wasfeler—Motion for a new trial denied. Decision with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Smith vs. Roberts.—Motion for plaintiff to file security for costs denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Lee vs. Solomon.—Referred to Clerk, to ascertain what would be a proper compensation to be allowed plaintiff's attorney for prosecuting the collateral notes deposited with plaintiff by Jacobs.

Pettigrew vs. Cleaver & Briggs.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on account of frivolousness of answer of defendant Cleaver.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of James Tuton.—This case has been pending before the Surrogate for a number of weeks, for the taking of testimony, and came on to be argued to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

It appears that James Tuton was a man of about 45 or 46 years of age at his death, a bachelor, and without relatives, except one nephew, a boy 13 or 14, known as John Tuton Wilson. He kept a bar and cigar store in Whitehall street, and, by diligence and prudence, had laid up a considerable amount of property. For two or three years prior to January last he was sick with consumption, and at length, about Jan. 9, he died. His will is now offered for probate.

The singular point of the case is that the will is contested by the principal legatee. The chief provisions of the will are that after making some few legacies the testator directs that his executors shall convert all his property into cash and invest it to the best advantage. They shall pay out of the fund such sums as they shall judge necessary for the support and maintenance of his nephew John Tuton Wilson *after* he arrives at maturity. If this nephew shall drop the name of Wilson then the rest of the property is to be paid over to him, on arriving at age. If he does not, or if he dies without issue, then the bequest of the portion of the property to him is withdrawn, and such portion is bequeathed to the executors and another legatee.

The will is contested on behalf of the nephew, John Tuton Wilson. It is urged that the testimony shows the testator to have been too much enfeebled by disease to be longer capable of making a valid will. The contestants also allege that, in a number of conversations in which the testator spoke of his intentions as to the disposal of his property, he expressed a purpose to allow his nephew a weekly sum for board, &c., during his minority, and they urge that the present will must have been procured by undue influence.

For the executors it is shown that this nephew is living with his stepmother, a woman against whom the testator had formed a very decided unfavorable opinion; that he had said he would throw his money into the river sooner than she should get a cent of it; and that his object in tying up the estate till his nephew became of age was to prevent her from having the control of it, or any benefit from it.

The cause was argued, to-day, by Robert Gillen, Esq., counsel for the executors; and by Mr. John O. Robinson, for the contestants.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, April 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 3,984 bbls. Flour, 1,614 bushels Wheat, 13 792 bushels Corn, 228 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,576 pkgs. Provisions, and 130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand to-day at very full prices. Sales 800 mats green Java at 14c.; 1,000 bags Jamaica on private terms; 125 bags Rio at 11¾c.; 93 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite depressed and prices have declined, closing irregularly. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales, including 1 000 bales in *transitu*. We now quote lots, here, thus: 12½c.@12¾c. for Middling Upland; 12¾c.@12¾c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are attracting more attention at from $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod are inactive at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl Mackerel are moderately inquired for, including large No 1 Mess, at $15 25@$15 50; and large No. 3 at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are in limited demand at $3@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are selling slowly at 25c.@28c. for Sealed, and 15c@17c for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues to favor buyers, yet those purchase reservedly, anticipating a further material reduction in prices. Sales, to-day, 8 750 bbls Unbound Flour, ₱ bbl.....$3 50@$5 60
Superfine State.....5 05@ 5 45
Extra State.....5 90@ 6 30
Superfine Western.....5 05@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio.....5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio.....6 25@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee.....6 30@ 6 50
Extra Genesee.....6 70@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....6 85@ 9 00
Southern Flour is less sought after to-day, at previous prices; sales, 1 450 bbls., in lots at $6 ₱$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues very quiet yet steady, at $6 50@$7 40 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 65@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 12 500 bushels, including fair white Michigan at $1 51; mixed Genesee at $1 50; and fair to good white Kentucky at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper, yet not very active. Sales, today, 32 500 bush. at 82c.@86c., for inferior to very good new yellow Southern; 85c.@87c. for good to prime new yellow Jersey; 81½c.@87c. for prior to choice new white Jersey and Southern; and 83c.@84c. for fair ordinary to good old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 85c @88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at previous figures: 60c.@80c. for inferior to choice State and Canadian, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy; Canada, 57c.@59c.; Western, 55c.@58c.; State, 50c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 49c @52c; Southern, 46c.@50c. ₱ bushel.

HOPS—Are selling slowly, at essentially unchanged prices. Crop of 1858, 8c.@15c.; old, 2½c.@5c ₱ lb.

IRON—Pig has been in demand, including Scotch, at $27 50@$29, and No. 1 American Anthracite, at $24@25 ₱ ton, cash and time. A restricted inquiry prevails for other kinds, at former rates.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and 90c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, and sales have been made to-day of 100 bbls. New Orleans at 40c; 100 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 32c.; 315 hhds., 63 tcs. and 10 bbls. Cuba Muscovado on terms not to be published; 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@29½.; and 324 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin continues in lively demand at full rates. Sales were reported today of 3 000 bbls., to arrive, and 1,000 bbls., here, at $1 70; also 240 bbls. No. 2 at $2 ₱ 310 lbs. Other kinds of Resin are quiet. Sales were also made of 300 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive, at $2 50 ₱ bbl; and 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 53c @53½c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—The demand is fair for the principal kinds, and prices are sustained. In New-Bedford, during the week ending April 18, sales were made of 1,368 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35, and 1,002 bbls. Crude Whale at 46c.@54c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to April 18 1859.	8,918	50 761	1,055 600
Same time last year	13,621	59 842	927,160

PROVISIONS—Pork has been actively sought after and large sales of Mess have been reported, but on private terms. Sales were also made of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 35 for new Mess, here; an unascertained price for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, by the 1st of November; $19 50@$19 75 for clear; $17 for old Mess; $16 for thin Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for prime Mess; and $12 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 8c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling in lots chiefly at from 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in lively demand at buoyant rates. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls to arrive and here, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and 220 kegs at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is less inquired for yet in firm; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $24 25@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio, 14c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 185 tcs, in lots, at $3 25@4 50, mainly within the range, to 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is inactive at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb, for old and new. Flax is scarce and nominal. Timothy is in moderate request at $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bushel. The *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The ships *Abbott Lawrence, Grace Gordon, Henry Buck, Niobe, Shirley, Versailles*, and *Hindostan* have arrived at this port from Calcutta since our last, with 41 484 bags and 16 129 pockets Linseed, of which 8,000 bags by the *Abbott Lawrence* were sold previous to arrival at $1 70; 1 000 bags by the *Henry Buck* at $1 67½; and 5,524 bags and 2 989 pockets by the *Niobe* at $1 62½, cash, and the balance of the cargoes remain unsold. The transactions not previously reported, including the cargo of the *Niobe*, comprise 24,900 bags and 10,300 pockets, all at $1 62½ ₱ bushel, cash and equal to cash."

SUGARS—Have been in active request at, however, easier rates. Sales have been made to-day of 1,750 hhds. Cuba at from 5¾c @7¼c; 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.; and 20 hhds. Manilla on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 5 32d; 100 bales Sea Island do. at ½d. ₱ lb; 1 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d; 500 bbls Pork at 1s. 6d.; 25 boxes Bacon at 15s.; also, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; and 600 boxes Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For other ports nothing really new.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT BEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STRAIN RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
in ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 49 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING FROM AUCTION.

THIS MORNING,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED BASQUES,
CHILDREN'S DO.,
BRIDAL VEILS, &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
AN ENTIRE NEW
AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF MANTILLA LACES,
OPENING TO-DAY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
☞ Now open,
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS.
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. he best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Including
JACONETT,
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
IN DEUX VOLANTS, CRAPE TRIMMED,
6-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE GRENADINE in all qualities,
Just landed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.

P. S.—We beg leave to announce that this department will, from this date, be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Weed, long and favorably known in the mourning business in Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

291 CORNICES 291
OF
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PATTERNS,
Where?
AT KELTY, BROS., & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, N. Y. 291

CROWDED,
OVERFLOWING
WITH LADIES,
Is KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE,
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Another lot of those cheap auction goods from the large auction sales.
COLLARS! COLLARS!!
BANDS! BANDS!!
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
5,000 gent., all linen, Handkerchiefs, large sizes, 10s. and 12c.
3,000 yards striped and plaid Jaconets, 9c. and 10c.
BONNETS. FLOWERS.
1,500 fine Needle-work Bands, 9c.
3,000 Straw Bonnets, 12½c., 25c., 31c. and 37c.
1 500 more of those pretty Rough and Readies 75.
1,000 boxes rich Flowers, 1 dozen in box, 5s. and 8s.
2,000 bunches real French 3s., 4s., 6s and 8s.
RIBBONS.
Opening, to-day, 25,000 yards new Ribbons, 10c and 12c; very rich at 1s 3d.; extra at 1s 6d.; magnificent at 2s. Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices, at
KINZEY'S, No. 213 8th-av.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at Adway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 467 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
in various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
House in Paris, No. 80 rue Richelieu,
House in Brussels, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr
All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices
PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
and WHOLESALE DEALERS in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the SALE of EVERYTHING in the CARPET LINE,
Until JULY 1,
GOODS will be RETAILED at the SAME PRICES as SOLD at WHOLESALE from the FINEST VELVET to the CRETONNE-TINGRAINS and VENETIANS.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 631 Broadway,
JUST OPENED,
Pineapple Bonnets, Lutor g Silk, Sun Bonnets, &c.
Pineapple Dresses, at $5, $7, $10, and $15.
Pineapple Goods by the yard, black and colored.
The above goods are preferred by thousands to any material for the above purposes, and much superior than any other goods used.
Fans of every description, wholesale and retail, at
No 633 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 291 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hem

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a genteel private family to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference given if required. Call at No. 326 West 34th-st., between the 8th and 9th ave., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent children's nurse; understands the care of children perfectly, and also competent and willing to take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 8th-st., Clinton-place, room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in one house; one as cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; both are willing and obliging, and understand their business truly. The best of city reference. Can be seen at last place, until engaged, No. 62 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take the place of nurse and seamstress; would make herself useful. Inquire for three days, at her present employer's, No 96 West 24th st. Good reference from her present and former place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl is desirous of accompanying a family to England, in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid; she is accustomed to children, and will make herself generally useful. Wages no object. The best recommendations can be furnished. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 24 West 24th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; will not go to boarding-houses; good City references. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place, down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY EXPErienced English young woman, as first-class chambermaid and thorough waitress; is also a superior washer and ironer, and, in every respect, a most desirable upstairs' servant and lady's-maid. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH, FIRST-class cook, and assist in washing and ironing or cook alone, by a very experienced servant; has served in the first families in Brooklyn, who will give her the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as family seamstress and to take care of one or two grown up children; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 156 West 15th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one is a first-class cook, understands meats, games, &c.; the other as first class laundress, and would assist in chamberwork; both would go into the country for the summer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waitress and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give unexceptional City reference; Call at No. 91 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the sandy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper in a public or private institution; has had over five years' experience, and is fully competent in all respects to take charge of a large establishment; would not object to go in the country; best City reference given. Address Box No. 871 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, recently landed, a situation to do housework in a private family; she has lived in good places in the old country, and thoroughly understands her business; she has no objection to the country. Apply this day at No 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and nice plain sewing, or waiting, in a genteel family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of recommendations; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 357 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class boarding house in city or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as child's nurse; can take care of a child from its birth or would be willing to do chamberwork; no objections to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 228 West 14th-st, second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN and husband, without incumbrance, would like to take charge of a gentleman in the family's absence. The best of reference given in every respect. Call on or address SCOTCHWOMAN, No. 254 7th av., third floor, for two weeks,

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an honest, reliable and competent Protestant woman, as seamstress and to take care of one or two grown children. Apply at No. 85 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and laundress or to take the entire charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 214 1st-av., corner of 13th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a young woman, or to do house work for a small family; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 101½ West 27th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a French girl, from Paris, who is a good seamstress and dressmaker, and would take care of children. She speaks English a little. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 173 West 15th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; best of City reference; can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 49 West 16th-st; will not undertake washing; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; would prefer laundress' place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and washing, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 98 West 11th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; no objection to see to grown up children, in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid; who has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 145 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 304 West 19th-st., third floor, front room, for 4 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is trustworthy, and is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Reference given. Address Mrs. CONKLIN, No. 45 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker and has good reference. Call at No. 157 Prince-st., for two days, her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY ENGLISH PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is dead and the milk only two weeks old. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 112 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at her present place, No. 86 West 13th-st. Best references.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A FAMILY ABOUT breaking up housekeeping are desirous of procuring a situation for one of the best of servants. She is one of the choice girls seldom to be obtained. Apply at No. 99 West 35d-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation; is a very experienced chambermaid and excellent seamstress, and understands washing thoroughly; is a girl of excellent disposition, very steady and tidy, and will endeavor to please her employer; unquestionable references given. Call at No. 53 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, by a respectable Protestant girl; she would also be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she refers to her present employers who are about removing to the country, and can be seen at their House, No. 253 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 11th st, in the rear, between 1st and 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUAtion to take care of a house during the summer season or year, for any party who is about to go in the country. Address J. P. Box No. 131 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green house hot house, grapery, shrub and ornamental trees; is a good vegetable gardener also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; is not afraid to work; a single-handed place accepted. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 9 John st., seed store, for three days will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single young man; advertiser will be found an excellent groom and careful driver, and one who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; country preferred; no objection as to distance; excellent City reference given from his last employer. Address a note to B. L., Box No 240 *Times* Office, or call at Wilson's livery stable, 10th st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who has had several years experience in this City and country; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can produce the best testimonials from his last employers as to character, capability, &c.; good City reference given. Call, or address W. E., at J. Disney's, No. 115 4th-av., or at Mr. McCarty's, No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as thorough waiter; is perfectly respectful in his manners, and of good address and appearance; has lived with some of the best families in the old country and in this City; will be faithful and anxious to please in every respect. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place, has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS gardener who understands hot and cold grapery, green house and vegetables, or laying out of a new place; will give the most satisfactory reference as to capability, sobriety and industry. Address C. R. at Messrs. Mellvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John st., who know the advertiser.

WANTED.—TO JOBBERS—A YOUNG MAN OF several years' business experience desires an engagement either as assistant book keeper or salesman in a wholesale house; has extensive and valuable Western and Southern business acquaintance. References first-class. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE. A situation as coachman, one of sober and temperate habits and willing to devote all his time to his employer; has the best of City references from his last place; his last employer has sold his horses. Call, or address a note to No. 811 Broadway, in the store, for W. M. B. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; references as to capability and character. Address W. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. O. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation on a farm; understands gardening; can milk cows, take care of horses, is willing to make himself generally useful, and to study the interest of those who employ him; is a young man of steady habits, and has two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good hand in a garden and would be willing to make himself generally useful in a comfortable home; is a man of reliable habits and has four years' reference from his last employer, who can be seen in the City. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has had good experience as driver in this City for the last two years; best of City reference can be given. Address C. WATERS, No. 810 Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE without family; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given; the man is a handy, general good workman. Can be seen at Nos. 12 and 13 Bible House, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from highly respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at E. Campbell's, Saddler, No. 50 4th-av., or address COACHMAN, as above.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly; has five years' reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has no objection to go in the country with a respectable family for the Summer. Address J. R., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT and capable man as groom and coachman; understands the business from long experience; is a good waiter; can make himself generally useful in a garden, if required. Address M. H., No. 10 2d-st., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office, till engaged.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a thoroughly reliable man, and understands his business well; has good references, and would study the interest of his employer. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE SINgle young man, employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking and general farming work. Wages not so much an object as a good home, a note addressed to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself useful in a garden, or would act as porter; is not afraid to work; best reference in the City from present employer for the last five years. Address GEORGE, Box No 202 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF GOOD character and honest, industrious habits, a situation in the country. He is a first-rate vegetable gardener, and would take care of a horse cow, and make himself otherwise useful and obliging. Address HELP, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good hand in a garden and would be willing to make himself generally useful in a comfortable home; is a man of reliable habits and has four years' reference from his last employer, who can be seen in the City. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Stranger—Katherine and Petruchio.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Camille.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Captain of the Watch—The Stranger.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gunmaker of Moscow—Magic Hands—Our English Cousin.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Innkeeper of Abbeville—Warlock of the Glen—Claude Duval.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, April 23, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Sickles case, yesterday, the whole day was occupied by the prosecution in the production of rebutting evidence, principally relating to the papers and articles found on the person of Mr. Key, and to the apparent condition of Mr. Sickles at the time of and subsequent to the killing. At the assembling of the Court, the Judge announced that he had received a letter for one of the Jurors, postmarked New-York. After some discussion among the counsel, it was given to the Juror to read, and proved to be of an improper character—an attempted interference with the business of the Court. The handwriting was similar to that of the anonymous letter received by Mr. Sickles. An attempt is to be made to discover the author, with a view to his punishment. Mr. Brady then announced that the defence declined to avail itself of the permission to introduce the confession of Mrs. Sickles as evidence. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Francis Doyle, Alfred Greenleaf, Jacob F. King, Edward M. Tidball, Charles Howard, William Daw, James H. Suit, J. H. McBlair and Mayor Berrett.

A dispatch from New-Orleans announces the capture of the city of San Luis Potosi by the Liberal forces in Mexico, under Gen. Garcia. The news was brought by an arrival from Brazos Santiago.

We have advices from Guaymas, Western Mexico, to the 28th of March. An express had arrived there from Casola, in Sinaloa, with news of an engagement between Pesquiera and Col. Guanso, in which the latter was routed with the loss of five hundred men and all his artillery. Mazatlan was to be attacked immediately by Pesquiera.

The Tehuantepec steamship *Coatzacoalcos* has arrived at New-Orleans with later California and Mexican news. There is nothing of special importance from either quarter. Business continued dull at San Francisco, with overstocked markets. A ferry-boat exploded, on the 4th inst., and six persons were killed and eighteen wounded. It was reported at Minatitlan that Miramon had left Orizaba for Cordova with a body guard, and would attempt to reach the capital.

It is alleged by the St. Louis *Republican* that a secret movement is on foot among the emigrants at Pike's Peak for the organization of an expedition against the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Prominent parties in New-York are stated to be cognizant of the movement.

Later Havana news is received, by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans. The reports of an expected invasion of the island by fillibusters were discredited. Sugar was dull and a decline had taken place.

The news from Frazer River, by the Overland Mail, is interesting. A stampede had been in progress for several weeks past from the Lower Fraser to the upper country. It is reported that upwards of two hundred canoes, containing miners and their stores, had passed through the cañons within two weeks, on their way to the Upper Fraser diggings. Traders were selling out at Hope and Yale, and preparing to follow the miners with stocks of provisions.

The British steam-frigate *Curacoa* left Annapolis Roads on Tuesday night, 19th, having on board Lord Napier, family and suite. Lady Napier was conveyed to the ship—which was lying about four miles out in the stream—in a yacht from the United States Naval Academy, escorted by Captain Blake, the Superintendent, and Captain Craven, the Commandant of the Academy, together with Lieutenant Marcy and other American officers.

The Rev. Jacob Harden, who recently murdered his wife in Mansfield, N. J., was arrested April 18, at Wheeling, Va. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, but he eluded capture for two months. He is now in jail, a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey being awaited. Harden is only 22 years old, and is a preacher of the Methodist Church.

The English champion, Tom Sayers, has accepted the challenge of the Benicia Boy to a fight for the championship. The wager is £200 a side, and, in addition, Sayers offers a bet of £500 or £1,000 that he will win. The time for the fight may be fixed for any period after the settlement of three affairs that the English champion has now on hand.

The Government lands of Michigan, which were withdrawn from market two or three years ago, for the purpose of permitting the Railroad Companies to make their selections from the grant of Congress, have been restored, and the land offices at Ionia and other places again thrown open to purchasers.

Sheriff Van Alstyne, of Albany, had an interview with Governor Morgan on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any probability of a respite being granted to Mary Harted. The Governor stated that he had determined to permit the law to take its course. Mrs. Harted will therefore be executed on the 27th of April.

Several colored persons are in custody in Canada on suspicion of having murdered the mail-carrier whose route lay between Paris and Brantford. The body of the man was found April 14, near Brantford, and in a house in that town, occupied by colored people, were found mutilated bank bills and other suspicious indications.

Bishop Doane, of New-Jersey, is recovering from his dangerous illness. His complaint was inflammatory rheumatism. The visitation of the parishes in the State is temporarily suspended.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, returned to Mayor Tiemann that portion of his Message with regard to the City Inspectorship, which contains his nomination of Elijah F. Purdy for the disputed office. The death of Senator Doherty drew from the Board resolutions of condolence. A preamble and resolutions justifying the course of Senator Spinola and censuring the State Senate for placing him under arrest, were offered by Alderman Tuomey and referred. A communication was received from the Acting Street Commissioner setting forth that the City had been defrauded out of at least $18,743 33 in a contract made in 1854 with John Slattery for regulating Seventy-ninth-street. It was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts. It was directed that the actual opening of Reade-street take place on May 1st next. The Board meets hereafter every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered calling for an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses which might be incurred by the Committee appointed to confer with the Quarantine Convention at its approaching session. The resolution was laid over under the rule. Councilmen Rhodes and Laimbeer were added to the Committee. No other business of importance was transacted.

A sale of public docks and slips, on leases of five years was made at auction yesterday, in the Governor's room of the City Hall, Simeon Draper officiating as auctioneer. There was not much competition, and the prices obtained were about equal to the former leases.

R. M. Blatchford and Henry G. Stebbins were yesterday elected Central Park Commissioners, to fill the two existing vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Commissioners Dillon and Hogg.

The forty-third anniversary of the New-York Female Auxilliary Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at the Bible House. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of this City, and Bishop Boone, lately returned from China. During the year the Society has raised $5,818 99.

A suit has been brought against Messrs. Phalon & Son, dealers in perfumeries, &c., to test their right to sell their preparation known as "Cocoine," under that title. The use of this name is claimed to be an infringement of the plaintiff's trademark "Cocoaine." The cause was brought to trial yesterday, and evidence given on both sides.

James Pettis, John McIntosh, Geo. A. Byard, John Radford and Jeremiah Ford, the men belonging to the American bark *Weathergage*, who were brought to this port from Pernambuco by the U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, for trial for mutiny and inciting to revolt, were yesterday lodged in the Tombs to await examination.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton were sold, at prices indicative of a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. Flour was heavy, and prices steadily favored buyers. Wheat was in moderate demand, at uniform rates. Corn was more plenty, and was less valuable. Pork was actively inquired for; Mess was firm, while Prime declined 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Lard and Beef were essentially unaltered. A fair demand prevailed for Coffee, the principal sales of which were 800 mats green Java, at 14c.; and and 1,000 bags Jamaica, on private terms. Sugars were more freely dealt in, but at easier rates; the day's business included 1,750 hhds. Cuba, at 5¼c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., and small lots of other kinds. Molasses was in lively request, with sales of a cargo of Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; 324 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23c.@25c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado and New-Orleans, at steady prices. The principal sales of Naval Stores were 3,000 bbls. common resin, to arrive; and 1,000 bbls., here, at $1 70; 500 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, at 53c.@53½c.; and 300 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive, at $2 50. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The European Crisis.

If anything could reconcile us to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph it would be the consideration that an hourly communication with Europe, in these times of warlike preparation and political excitement, would make the transaction of business impossible on this side of the Atlantic. Our commercial and financial classes even now persist in pinning their faith, as closely as the ocean and the steamers will allow, upon the skirts of the London Stock-Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Market. They willfully and deliberately throw away all the splendid advantages of their own more remote position—which by the very fact of its remoteness assures to them a fairer and juster view of passing events—and cling with discreditable anxiety to the fitful and feverish demonstrations of men whose minds are confused by the immediate imminence of great events over which they have no control, and who oscillate from hope to despair at the lightest breath of political breezes which veer with every hour. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. There are men in this community at this moment whose heads are clear enough and whose tempers are resolute enough to make them independent of mere general impressions; and these men judging the position and the prospects of American interests purely on their own merits, are rapidly profiting by the senseless panics of those around them, to purchase foolishly depreciated property at its nominal value, with the moral certainty of converting the operation to their own very brilliant benefit. But these are the few. The many drift to and fro with every puff of what they mistake for adverse or prosperous fortune. Two weeks ago they believed in the permanence of peace, merely because the interested stock-operators of London chose to regard the summoning of an European Congress as decisive of the whole Italian question. To-day they believe in the imminence of war, merely because the same operators, frightened at the aspect of Austria and of France, and at the refusal of Lord Derby to throw away the helm of state that Lord John Russell may snatch at it, cry out that the end of all things is at hand, and let Consols fall with a crash.

It is time that our people should begin to look at these European questions independently alike of our own prejudices and of the prejudices of our British cousins. Neither the material interests nor the moral sympathies of the United States can gain by this docile following in the London leash. The English journals have painted the approaching European conflict in the darkest colors, as a conflict which threatens the prosperity of the world, and must involve the ruin everywhere of liberty, industry and commerce. Nothing could be more senseless. The German journalists wrote in precisely the same vein of the Crimean war before it burst upon Europe. That conflict, too, was to throw back the civilization of Europe, paralyze the Exchanges of the world, slay the commerce of mankind. What were the facts? There was a fall, of course, in the funds of London and Paris immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, as of course there always will be while stockholders and stockbrokers are mortal men, liable to be frightened by things they do not understand. In like manner, just before the declaration of war, the world was quite sure that no war would be declared, and no speculations for a fall could be found on the Exchanges! With so little wisdom is the financial as well as the political world commonly governed. But the war once in full operation brought to the whole world an amazing prosperity in the place of all the prognosticated adversity. England, the United States, France, Germany, were all aroused to unexampled efforts of production and exchange. This country, in particular, gained enormously by the influences of the contest, as a very little previous reflection must have satisfied any well-informed person would be the case. The courageous few who had acted upon such previous reflection found their account in the swift results that followed. The many who conformed to common prejudices and thoughtless assertions, and so prepared themselves for a *war decline* in all values, suffered accordingly, as they will now suffer again. For consider the war at present threatened in its origin, character and probable consequences, and it will be seen that all the producing and exporting neutral Powers *must* profit by its course and its results.

If war now breaks out in Europe between France and Austria, it will be like the war of 1854, a war of principles and of precaution, waged for the purpose of preventing a catastrophe fatal to the equilibrium and the enduring peace of Europe. What Constantinople has for long years been to Russia, that Rome has for centuries been to Austria, the key of a long desired dominion over the Mediterranean Sea, and consequently over the movements of all Southern Europe. The ambition of Nicholas in 1854 miscalculated the moment of striking to secure the traditional aim of Muscovite policy, and so forced the Western Powers to throw themselves in the way of his domineering advance. Had Russia, however, achieved her dream, and were the Czar to-day seated on the throne of the Sultan, civilization at least would not have lost by the exchange, and the people of Turkey would have been drawn nearer to the heart of European affairs.

The ambition of Austria has during the last ten years as flagrantly miscalculated the moment of descent upon its coveted prey. When, in 1848-9, the people of Lombardo-Venetia rose upon the Austrians and drove them beyond the Alps, Austria appealed in vain to England to accept from her the freedom of Lombardy, and suffer her to retire within the fortified frontiers of her Venetian dominion. Lord Palmerston refused to listen to her. Within a twelvemonth the genius of Radetzky recovered for her all she had lost, and the House of Hapsburg, strong in the consciousness that it had won Italy back by its own right arm, laughed the tardy intercessions of England to scorn, and resolved to fasten at once upon the core of the Peninsula. From Rome itself the French bayonets warned her away. But beginning with the occupancy of Ancona, the Austrian Government has gradually encircled the Roman States with a complete chain of fortresses and garrisons in flat defiance of the rights of independent Italian nationalities, and in open contempt of the "treaties of 1815." In the Northwest, at the same time, Austria has steadily pushed forward her approaches against Piedmont. She has, in a word, so completely prepared herself for seizing upon the control of all Italy from Naples to Milan, that nothing but the opportunity has been wanting to make her mistress of Italy, at any moment since the successful inception of her recent policy. At Pola, in Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, she has built up, at vast expense, a second Sebastopol, to shelter her navy, which ten years ago hardly existed, and to-day must be counted as at least equal to a military division in her means of offence and defence.

Of these proceedings two European Powers in particular—France and Sardinia—have been intensely interested spectators. The London *Times*, already beginning to veer from its position of morbid hostility to the French Emperor, concedes to him "a right to insist upon the removal of the personal danger involved in the position of affairs at Rome, where France is forced by Austria to maintain a false attitude of oppression and interference." A not less apparent right have France and Sardinia both to insist upon the removal of the great political danger for both of them which inheres in the Italian policy of Austria. Let France be plunged by any accident into a new revolution, or engaged in a war with England, and within six weeks Austria would be in garrison at Rome, and in the field against Piedmont. Let Austria become mistress of Italy, indeed, and no Power that touches the Mediterranean would be safe from her advance. England especially, in such a case, would soon be called upon to try her right to the overland communication with India, to Malta and to Corfu. These consequences and possibilities, near and remote, of the Austrian policy in Italy have not been overlooked by the other great Powers. England has protested, again and again, with more ardor than resolution, against the pretensions of the Viennese Cabinet, and has gained in return only the bitter, ill-concealed hatred of the Austrian people and the open contempt of the Austrian Government. Russia connived at the Austrian scheme so long as Austria acquiesced in the Eastern policy of the Czars; but since the Crimean war, Russia has been most steady and emphatic in her denunciations of the treacherous and ungrateful ally who deserted her in her hour of greatest need. France alone, under the leadership of Napoleon III., has consistently maintained the rights of Europe and of Italy against these encroachments. Immediately upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856, Austria did her utmost to separate Napoleon III. from the English alliance, and to secure his consent to her Italian schemes, with the tacit offer of a great European coalition against Great Britain, which might humble England at the feet of France, give Austria and Russia all they asked, and put France at the head of maritime Europe. These efforts were in vain. Napoleon III. was loyal to the allies who now denounce him as the "disturber of Europe;" and so alienated Austria by his firm adhesion to the cause of Sardinia and Italy. To that cause Russia has already been won. Prussia has refused to lend herself to the Austrian designs against it. England, irresolute and vague as her present policy appears, cannot possibly assume anything more hostile to the Franco-Italian movement than an attitude of armed neutrality.

If then the Austrian Emperor refuses to submit the question of his right to surround Sardinia with fortresses—occupied without the sanction of Europe, to the arbitrament of a Congress—and France, as is now probable, forces him to meet by ordeal of battle the policy he will not face in diplomatic conferences, we shall see a war, more important indeed than the war of 1854, but, like that war, so restricted in its sphere as to leave the widest field open for commerce, and create the greatest possible demand for the products and the industry of neutral nations. The ships, the provisions, the grain of the United States and of England must flow in new tides to the Mediterranean and to France; and the conflict which will in all likelihood end by giving a liberated Italy to the family of the nations, must stimulate in its progress all the leading centres of the finance and the commerce of the world.

The Slave-Trade Revival.

The Baltimore *Patriot* makes a very strong and sensible protest against the conduct of the Southern fanatics who are endeavoring to reopen the Slave-trade. The Savannah *Republican* joins in the denunciation of this flagrant outrage against law and the public sense of right, and declares that "a countless majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to all attempts to re-open that trade." We believe this statement, in the main, to be perfectly true,—just as we believe a large majority of the people of Georgia to have been opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But we have also our fears that—in this case as in that—the sober judgment of the *majority* may be over-ruled and over-ridden by the hot-headed fanaticism of the resolute and reckless *minority*, who seem to have complete and scarcely disputed sway in the politics of the Southern States. We should have no misgivings as to the working of our institutions in any section, or on any question, if the sober, settled sentiment of the majority were always the ruling influence. But the slightest insight into politics is quite enough to show that an active, determined and unscrupulous minority is almost always certain to control the direction of public affairs.

The Savannah people will soon have a very excellent opportunity of demonstrating the truth of the claim thus put forward by the *Republican* on their behalf. Their fellow-citizen Mr. C. A. L. Lamar has been indicted, and will be tried for his participation in the Slave-trade. He does not deny the fact alleged against him,—on the contrary he openly avows and boasts of it. He gave the Government and the public distinctly to understand, months ago, in a published letter to Secretary Cobb, that he *would* import Africans into this country, and hold them as slaves, and that he defied the Government and its cruisers to prevent or to punish him. He openly avows now that he was the owner of the *Wanderer*,—that she sailed under his directions; that by his orders she brought a cargo of slaves to this country, and landed them upon the soil of the United States. He makes no secret of the fact that he held them as slaves,—he sent large numbers of them into the interior,—proclaimed everywhere that they were newly imported Africans, and that he held, and intended still to hold them as slaves. And we have been informed, on good authority, that he has others of them in his personal service at his own house,—that he acknowledges openly that they were brought over by the *Wanderer*, and that he has introduced them *in that character* to the immediate personal notice of the prominent office-holders of the Federal Government at Savannah. Under these circumstances there can be no possible difficulty in proving Mr. Lamar's immediate and direct participation in this Slave-trading expedition.

Now whatever may be the opinions of a Savannah Jury as to the policy of reopening the Slave-trade, it cannot, without the grossest unfairness, fail to find Mr. Lamar guilty of having violated the laws of the United States on the subject. Yet it is evident that Mr. Lamar expects a different verdict. He clearly looks for an acquittal,—not because he even pretends to be innocent of the acts alleged, but because he holds these laws to be unconstitutional, and expects the Jury to concur in that opinion and on that ground practically to nullify the law. His acknowledged personal influence in Savannah and the high-handed manner in which he has carried this Slave-trading adventure to its present point, with the apparent sympathy and support of public sentiment, renders it not at all impossible that his expectations may prove to be well-founded; and in that case,—if the Jury acquits him on this charge, it will not be easy to concede the claim urged by the Savannah *Republican* on behalf of the people of Georgia. If a Jury cannot be relied on to convict a person clearly and unmistakeably guilty of the Slave-trade, the people can scarcely be expected to resist and suppress the traffic itself.

The people of the South should understand that any laxity on the part of their juries to render verdicts in accordance with the facts in these cases, will tend to reëstablish the Slave-trade practically, and subject them to all the inconveniences and all the odium of such a result. There are plenty of desperate, reckless adventurers, both at the North and South, who will be ready at once to enter upon this trade if they can do so with any reasonable hope of impunity;—and while it is preposterous to expect that these laws against it will ever be repealed, their violation will become a matter of course on our Southern Coasts.

The New University.

The latest and loftiest of Boston "notions," is a story set afloat by some journalist in that restless little city, of a project for the establishment of a grand American University. We are assured that half a million of dollars has been already subscribed to the fund for the endowment of the new Institution, and that a gentleman, prominent "in intellectual circles," is about to proceed to Europe on a tour of inspection, "to examine the most noted Universities of England and the Continent," before arranging the details of the system upon which this new Alma Mater of American myriads yet unborn is to be summoned up to live and move and have her being.

The story is neither very new nor very probable, but it suggests certain reflections which can never cease to be seasonable until they shall have passed, as Sir William Hamilton would have said, "into the domain of fact."

Our American system of popular education has long and justly commanded the admiration of the world. It has done us a great deal of practical service, not absolutely of the highest, but of a very important kind. It has developed the capacity of comprehending political common sense in a very remarkable degree among the body of the American people; and has built up many invaluable bulwarks against the fanaticism and the folly which must always menace a country whose institutions depend for their final sanctions upon the intelligence and the mental honesty of the masses of mankind. But it has failed to provide us with a supply of really well-trained and vigorous thinkers equal to the functions of political leadership, and that deterioration in the calibre of our American statesmanship, which the whole country is now beginning to admit and to deplore, must be largely attributed to the inadequacy of our higher institutions of learning to meet the growing demand of the country.

We have an abundance of "Universities," foolishly so called, which are but high-schools in a pretentious disguise, and at which a clever and resolute and right-minded youth may pick up a vast quantity of information of various kinds if he is disposed so to do. But of Colleges, in which the great faculties of the human intellect, the memory, the reason, the imagination, can be carefully *disciplined*, developed in harmony, and trained to act with that unity which alone constitutes true mental power, we have few approximative specimens, and not one perfect type.

If the University of the future is to be worth the looking after, this is precisely what it must give. A University, properly constituted, must be at once a reservoir of science and a fountain of education. It must receive within its walls and nourish the gifted and devoted few who will make themselves the votaries of learning, and it must send out from its gates a perpetual succession of young men fitted to bear their part in the most intellectual spheres of active life, not so much by the variety of their acquirements, or the extent of their acquaintance with the acquirements of other people, as by the vigor, compactness and availability of their mental resources.

The gentleman prominent "in intellectual circles," of whom Boston so mysteriously whispers, proposes, we are told, to bear in mind the necessity of "securing for the students of our country a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained at either Oxford or Cambridge." If this is the only object to be achieved by the founding of our new University, it is hardly worth while to be at the pains of a missionary enterprise in search of it. So far as the mere *curriculum* of University studies is concerned, Oxford and Cambridge offer their scholars to-day a horizon hardly wider than may be found at Harvard or Columbia. At Harvard and Columbia, as at Oxford and Cambridge, the scheme of University studies embraces nearly every subject that can engage the investigation or excite the mental enthusiasm of mankind. The recent University Commissions of England have made it obligatory upon the scholars of what Ben Jonson styles the "two most noble and most equal sisters," to attend at least one course of Professorial lectures, and these lectures cover at Oxford, as at Cambridge, every theme from Political Economy to Civil Law, from Comparative Anatomy to Geology and Chemistry, from Theology to the Laws of England. Hellenistic Greek and Patristic Latin take their places with the Classics; Moral Philosophy and Physiology embrace each other before the admiring under-graduate. But one has only to open the first catalogue of an American College of repute which comes to his hand, to see that the scholastic excursions of our own Professorial corps are quite as vast, various and magnificent as those of their British brethren. What Oxford and Cambridge have to show us in the way of examples really worth the following, are their time-honored systems of practical examinations, the rigor and minuteness of the specific training they impose in the pursuit of specific distinctions, and the healthy tone of drilled and muscular intellectual organization which is thus secured to their disciples. As the soundest and ablest of modern English teachers, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, admirably expressed it, "the leading principle of the Universities of England has for centuries been to discourage vague and inaccurate knowledge." Whether by classical or mathematical discipline, by turning up the soil of Hellas in search of Doric roots, or by "grinding X in a mill," this is the result which English University men have aimed at; in accomplishing this result it is that the English Universities, with all their anomalies and all their defects, have done the State such stalwart service.

For this work, which is the only work we care to ask for at the hands of any American University, we need not attempt to found any new and comprehensive establishments. There is always something suspiciously flashy in these projects which begin with subscriptions of half a million of dollars, and tours of inspection by "prominent gentlemen." We already have in such institutions as Harvard, in Massachusetts; Yale, in Connecticut; Columbia, in New-York, material better worth the developing than any new and federal conception can be worth the calling into being. If the liberal persons who are so ready to subscribe their half millions for raising the standard of American education will expend their beneficence in perfecting the independence and enlarging the resources of those American colleges which have already achieved a solid basis of reputation and of usefulness, they may possibly live to see some better fruits of their good planting than the interesting tour of a "prominent gentleman," and an elaborate report upon the general wisdom of the world.

The Central Park Commission.—We are a little surprised, in view of all that they have said upon the subject, that the Central Park Commissioners should have been in such haste to fill two vacancies in their number. They have been complaining hitherto of the size of their Board, and of the consequent difficulty of transacting business promptly and efficiently. At the outset of the legislative session it was generally understood that they intended to apply for authority to reduce their number, so that the Board should consist of *seven* instead of more. In point of fact the Legislature authorized them to do so;—but the first step they take is to fill two vacancies, and so perpetuate the very evil of which they have been complaining. What bargain or arrangement rendered this necessary we, of course, are quite unable to say.

At the meeting yesterday Col. Stebbins was elected in place of Mr. Dillon, who resigned some months since, and Mr. Blatchford was appointed in place of Mr. Hogg, who resigned yesterday. Both these gentlemen are well qualified for the duties of the place. Both are active politicians, but they belong to opposite parties, and both have too much self-respect to attempt to use the powers and patronage of such an office for party purposes. If the vacancies were to be filled at all they could not have been filled with better men.

The Late Senator Doherty.

State Senator John Doherty died at Congress Hall, Albany, Wednesday evening last. Mr. Doherty, for two years past, had represented, as Senator, the Seventh District of New-York City, which includes the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—the District formerly represented by the Hon. Erastus Brooks.

Mr. Doherty was not an Irishman, as many supposed, having been born in 1826, of Irish parents, in New-York City, at the corner of Jacob and Ferry streets. He practiced law for a couple of years here, and then left to devote all his attention to the settlement of his father's unsettled estate. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for Assembly and Assistant Alderman, but in 1851 was elected Alderman, and served his term with credit. He was elected to the late Senate in 1857, and left his mark, if not upon the legislation of the last two years, certainly upon the memory of all his colleagues. He was a bachelor, eminently genial, good-natured and disposed to be merry under all circumstances. For the last three months he was almost continually under a disguise that eclipsed his more manly traits—absent from his seat, generally, but when present, sure to join in the debate to the great amusement of the lobbies. When entirely sober, his address must have been very pleasing. Whatever his condition, he never forgot to be gentlemanly, courteous and merry. Early in the session, by a Senatorial joke, the "Lobby Investigation" was turned over to the Committee on Public Buildings. Senator Doherty was unfortunately on this Committee. Unscrupulous fellows, who felt the necessity of making this Committee a farce, found it easy, by availing themselves of his love of rollicking and roystering company to keep him most of the time utterly unfit to attend the Committee's meetings. While the Senate were one day discussing the question of discharging the Committee, and just as somebody had asserted that the lobby was a myth, Senator Doherty made his way to his seat, and, taking the floor, solemnly assured the Senate that there was a lobby; he had seen it to his sorrow. Spectators and Senators laughed as he told how, since the Committee had been appointed, he had been hounded perpetually, waylaid in the halls, kidnapped into sleigh-rides, the sanctity of his room invaded by drunken men, urging their hospitalities upon him; they usurped his place at the public table, they crawled into his bed, they made his room their own;—he prayed the Senate to discharge the Committee, call off the hounds, and give him an hour of peace. It was construed to be the maudlin language of a tipsy man, but there were those present who thought it was the language of one who felt his chains galling him, and was honestly praying for relief.

Mr. Doherty was a pleasant man to look upon, with golden hair and goatee, burly, bluff, short, somewhat fat, his blue eyes always twinkling with merriment, even when feeling the twinge in his rheumatic foot.

The night that Spinola was put under arrest he was "around," filibustering with the fillibusters, accepting the hints of Fernando Wood who sat by his side for some time,—indeed, rather overdoing it, for his friends feared that he would abuse the patience of the Senate and himself be arrested. While the Brooklyn Senator was in the Library, awaiting the issue of the pending vote, Doherty was constantly taking the floor—and constantly being set down by the presiding officer. When he charged Senators with exhibiting a low-lived malignity, a brother Senator called him to order, whereupon Doherty "took it all back," and added that "if he had said anything offensive, he asked not only their pardon, but pard'n, too, of high Heaven." "Now," said he, "Heaven forgives me, why not you, gentle Senators?" He was up again in a minute, and again out of order, and, refusing to take his seat when ordered to, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the Sergeant at-arms to take him in charge. The Sergeant stepped around into his neighborhood, but did not arrest him. Senator Ames moved that he be arrested, but this was afterwards withdrawn, and he was not held in contempt. But for his one weakness he would have been a most popular, worthy man. He was honest and true, sharp, quick, and well posted on every topic of debate. He might have been a man of note and influence,—he certainly was "a fellow of infinite humor."

Dramatic.

THE "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AT MISS LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

To ask of any manager or of any stage, an exact adherence to historical truth in the representation of such a play as the "Midsummer Night's Dream" would be as absurd as to insist upon seeing King Lear in a costume which would meet the approval of Sharon Turner or Anglo-Saxon John Kemble. The earthly scene of the love of *Helena* and *Hermia* is indeed laid at the court of *Theseus*, and the vanquished Queen of the Amazons commands the suffrages and the homage of the herd-headed "Men of Athens," *Bottom* and his friends. But the whole play is a purely fantastic creation. The heroic *Theseus* bears in Shakespeare's reckless version the Frankish title of Duke, and might as justly wear the glittering coat-armor and the Western vair of the houses of de La Roche and Brienne, as the brass-embossed breast-plate, or the green *chiton* of the founder of the *Theseum*. The composition is not classic but romantic, and pervaded as it is with the subtlest spirits of the imagination, it leaves to every interpreter the largest liberty of choice in the materials he will use to deck its meaning out with visible and audible beauty.

Of this liberty Miss Laura Keene has availed herself without abusing it. She has neglected the title for the name of the Athenian Prince, and chosen to make her *Theseus* purely Grecian. She has clothed his love, *Hyppolyta*, in the true Amazonian attributes, and given to all the mortals of the play a "local habitation" in the land of Aristophanes. Her *Lysander* and *Demetrius* are Athenians; her *Helena* and *Hermia* wear the *chlamys* and glitter with the ornaments that Aspasia of Miletus learned to love for the sake of Pericles of Athens. The scenery of her stage, whenever it reproduces any conceivable features of the solid earth, is a reflection of the glorious capital of Attica, in the palmiest days of its palmy antiquity. But when she passes with Shakespeare from the bondage of fact into the freedom of fancy, she gives the rein to her imagination of fairy scenes and supernatural skies. She has, in a word, combined in her new production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" more of the legitimate and effective elements of true Shakesperian spectacle than have ever before been brought into the service of the American stage. And over all the pictorial and characteristic embodiments of the poet's glorious work, she has thrown the fresh enchantment of an art which was still in its infancy when Shakespeare lived and died. The music of Mendelssohn's genius lends its soft and subtle fascination to the attractions of this most careful and elaborate representation. The spell of the sympathetic composer deepens and prolongs the spell of the mighty dramatist.

To say that Miss Keene's production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" is all that could be looked for from the modern stage, with its modern resources, would be idle. The machinery and the chemistry of the New-York Drama have not yet been put upon a level with those of the great European cities, and nothing is to be gained by saying that they need no further development. Certain scenes of this very brilliant presentation still demand revision; as, for instance, the view of Athens, with the Acropolis, in which the Acropolis looks not only as if it were built, like so many modern Parthenons, of painted wood, but also as if it were on the point of running violently down hill. But take it for all in all, the scenery of this play at this theatre is more varied, more skilfully managed, more striking and significant than any person familiar with our usual stage resources could have expected it would be. The fairy landscapes, in particular, shift, fade and change with a kaleidoscopic charm worthy of all praise. What, for instance, has New-York seen more ample, more seducing, more exquisitely suffused with the soul of the Summer moonlight, than the scene in which *Titania* holds her court beneath the spreading forest trees? Nor is the excellence of particular scenes the leading feature of this excellent performance. The certainty and facility with which the stage machinery works is still more rare and creditable.

Equally creditable to all concerned was the ease and fluency with which the action of the piece went on at the first performance on Monday night. It is rarely indeed that we see so smooth a play of dialogue and situation distinguish an "opening night." The stage manager had evidently not been throwing away his time, and this, of itself, should commend the piece to general support. The worst embarrassments of the evening were due to the very un-Molossian dogs introduced as the pack of *Theseus*. These beasts neither looked nor knew their parts. But their *escapades* are luckily of no great importance, and can be more easily checked than those of biped performers.

As a whole the play is skillfully cast and gracefully rendered. Miss Keene's *Puck* is a sprightly, mocking conception, but aerial, subtle and full of the true legendary spirit. The pretty Miss Couldock makes a clever and lively *Titania*, and is especially characteristic in that very trying part of the *rôle* which involves her ridiculous passion for the transfigured *Nick Bottom*. Here Miss Stevens was absurd without being coarse or silly; to say which, is to give her very high and delicate praise. Miss Macarty's *Oberon* is rather stately than fairy-like, but attractive and faithful. Mr. Blake makes a clever *Nick Bottom*, though he lacks the unctuous pomposity of Burton, and delivers his part as it is set down to him, with a rare abstinence from gags or superfluous grotesque interpolations. He is better on the whole, perhaps, as *Bottom* the player, than as *Bottom* the "translated" darling of the Fairy Queen. Mr. Couldock does all that is in his power to do with his rather inappropriate *rôle* of *Theseus*; Mr. Sothern is unutterably dreary in the character of *Lysander*; and gives one a vivid idea of what Camille's *Armand* would be were he afflicted with the dyspepsia, and forced to walk for exercise in a flannel shawl.

Ada Clifton makes a lovely *Helena*, and Miss Stevens a very young and touching *Hermia*. The minor parts are well distributed; and with a few modifications in the details of the scenery; a more rigid supervision of the comic members; and a word or two to the more wooden of the actors and actresses, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" ought still to be an abiding vision when the nights of Midsummer shall in very truth overtake the great metropolis.

Niblo's Garden.—This pleasant establishment was reopened for the season Monday night, a dramatic season with Mr. E. Eddy as its engineer. The company appears to be a good working one, with noticeable artists for leading parts, such, for instance, as Mrs. Julia Drake Hayne and Mr. Eddy himself. A new five-act comedy was produced for the occasion, called "Senor Valienti," written by Gaosor H. Miles, Esq., of Baltimore, and produced in the latter city a short time ago with success. It is a melancholy fact that the tender nurslings of our provincial friends usually come to an untimely end in this hard matter-of-fact metropolis. All the robust freshness of their country origin forsakes them, and they drop slowly into the potter's field of indifference, with none to mourn their loss, save their bereaved parents. The infant "Vallenti" has been put on his legs with some pains by the Baltimore Press, but he is not, we think, destined to run. This we premise in no carping spirit, and assuredly with no covert satisfaction, for there are traits in Mr. Miles' play which we should like to see triumph over fortune. Mr. Miles writes *well*, with delicate-toned perception of sentiment; with clearness, epigrammatic force and manliness. There are abundant indications of education, reflection and refinement in almost every scene of the piece. But, alas! the one essential of a play, continuity of action, is wanting. The plot does not actually begin until the third act, and then comes to us in the questionable shape of a narrative. Taken at its fullest value, it amounts simply to a story of rejected love. An enthusiastic young man proposes to a beautiful belle, is rejected; rushes to Mexico, distinguishes himself; proceeds to California, amasses riches; returns to New-York and finds that his old flame is about to save a parent by marrying a very fishy sort of financier. The rest can be imagined. More than half of this story comes to us as we have before remarked, a narration, and is consequently a little fatiguing, albeit the particular scene in which the narration is made is one of the best in the play. The complications from this point are transparent

there is no sufficient cause for all the trouble that ensues. *Senor Valienti* does a variety of things obviously for the purpose of obtaining the sympathies of the audience, not because his actions grow naturally out of a steady accumulation of passion. It is seldom that we have seen a play with so weak a motive, or with a plot more copiously diluted. The language redeems it from mediocrity, and for a night, at least, averted any decided symptoms of weariness. Of characterization there is but little, and that little filmy. The author has a ludicrous idea of a Fifth-avenue belle, if he supposes that *Lottie Clinton* represents the type. Perhaps the best sketch is that of *General Caverly*.

Mr. EDDY played the leading part with great discretion, and with an efficient quietness, which was only once overstepped. We refer to the outburst anent Mexico, which was shouted at a military company in the parquette, instead of being imparted with gentlemanly ardor to the eager but somewhat embarrassed *Nell Caverly*. Miss JULIA DEANE HAYNE made her *rentrée* in the latter character, and was warmly welcomed. Her performance was excellent throughout. The remaining parts were intrusted to Mr. HARRY PEARSON, (who played a curious part—a psalm-singing half-breed, dressed like a juggler, or a dilapidated Othello,) Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. GROSVENOR, and other members of the company. The play was applauded discreetly by the audience, but there was not sufficient applause to constitute a success.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty and its Stipulations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

A Washington journal announces this morning that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty contains no stipulation allowing the United States to land forces within the Territory of Nicaragua, except for the purpose of suppressing fillibuster enterprises, and that it also denies to the United States the right of transporting troops across the Isthmus, except with the consent of the Nicaraguan Government. The reverse of this is the truth. I have reason to know that the Treaty secures to the United States the right to transport troops and munitions of war at their pleasure, except to make war on any Central American State in amity with Nicaragua; but this Government is in no way obligated to interfere with fillibusters, except to prevent their organization in this country; and this point is the only issue pending, as stated in my previous dispatch. Our Government entertains no doubt now of a satisfactory settlement of the whole business.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

It has been reported that the Hon. GEO. TAYLOR, of New-York, would be appointed Commissioner of Patents, but it is understood that he declines the further use of his name in that connection, and it is probable he will go abroad.

The Commission for Commodore STEWART, under the act of Congress creating him Senior Flag Officer on the active list of the Navy, was forwarded him this morning by the Secretary of the Navy.

It is not true, as it has generally been reported, that orders have been issued to prevent the armed expeditions, organized in New-York and other cities, from entering the Territory of Arizona.

The *Constitution* says that no Minister was ever treated with more kindness and consideration by his Government than Mr. FORSYTH, whose suspicions have converted this open and frank kindness into covert hostility. It was obviously out of the question to send him back as Minister to the Liberal Government, simply because, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he is understood to have been the first Foreign Minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of ZULOAGA, for manifest reasons, must have rendered him obnoxious to the Constitutional party and to the Liberal Government of JUAREZ. This exposition sustains the recent statement in the general newspaper dispatch.

Later from California and Mexico.

THE COATZACOLCOS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 21.

The steamer *Coatzacolcos* has arrived here. She brings Minatitlan dates of the 18th inst., and San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

A ferry boat exploded at San Francisco on the 4th inst., by which six persons were killed and eighteen wounded.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and the markets overstocked.

The amount of specie taken out by the mail steamer of the 5th is not reported.

The Mexican news is unimportant. It was reported that MIRAMON had left for Cordova with a bodyguard and would attempt to reach the capital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships Alleghanian, Alice Conner, Ocean Belle, Ivanhoe, Seamans' Bird and Starlight, from New-York; Palmyra, Christopher Hall and Industry, from Boston; Ocean Pearl, from Baltimore; Kit Carson, from Calcutta; barks Sarah Park, from Cardiff; Julia Castner, from Philadelphia.

From Western Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 21.

Capt. MOWRY, bearer of dispatches for the American Consul at Guaymas, passed through here yesterday *en route* for Washington. He left Guaymas March 23, and reports the arrival of an express from Caso'a in Sinaloa, on the day previous, with news of an engagement at that place on the 14th of March between PESQUEIRA and Col. GUANSO, in which the latter was routed with the loss of all his guns, and five hundred men. PESQUEIRA marched immediately for Mazatlan, which being guarded by only a small force, would probably be taken without difficulty. Sonora and Sinaloa were in a constant state of revolution.

Interesting from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 21.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 18th inst., has arrived here. She brings $233,000 in specie.

The Liberals under General GARCIA had taken San Luis Potosi.

The schooner *Florence*, from New-York, had been ashore at Brazos, but was got off uninjured.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 18th inst., has arrived here. She reports there were no signs of any invasion of the island, and that the New-York reports in regard to it were discredited.

Sugar was dull, and all qualities had slightly declined.

Exchange on London 110@112, and on New-York at par to ¼ per cent. premium.

Sentence of the Mutineers of the Whaleship Junior.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 21.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, CYRUS W. PLUMMER, convicted for the murder of MILLER, of the New-Bedford whaleship *Junior*, was sentenced to be hung on the 22d day of June next.

PLUMMER presented to the Court a long written statement, denying his guilt.

CAETNA, HERBERT, and STANLEY, who were convicted of manslaughter in connection with the same mutiny, were sentenced each to five years and ten months imprisonment, and fines of $2,000.

Sentence of a Murderer, &c.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, April 21.

SAMUEL PETER ROOK has been sentenced to day, at Belleville, to be hung the 13th of June for the murder of ROBERT DICKIE. The prisoner seems to be unconcerned.

At Brantford to-day a negro, named ARMSTRONG, has been arrested for a late murder and mail robbery and he made a full confession, implicating two associates.

Fillibusterism at the West.

ST. LOUIS, Thurday, April 21.

The *Republican* of this morning calls attention to a secret movement among the emigrants at Pike's Peak, for the organization of an expedition to take possession of the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua. A consultation has already been held over this matter at St. Joseph, and probably at other points on the border, and prominent parties in this city are cognizant of the movement.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 21.

At 1 o'clock this morning the flooring mills of SIMMONS & VINCET, with a large lot of dressed lumber and flooring boards were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000. Insurance $5,000. Two or three adjoining buildings were damaged.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, April 21.

LEWIS D. RUCKER is appointed Superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

Constitutional Convention in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, April 21.

Governor MEDARY has issued a proclamation for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Wyandotte in June. County Conventions have been called throughout the Territory to perfect party organizations. Both parties will make strenuous efforts to obtain the control of the Constitutional Convention. The official majority for a Constitution is 3,881.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS LEASED AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the Wharfage for the use or occupation of certain Docks, Piers and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st of May next, was sold at public auction, in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, yesterday, at 12 o'clock M. SIMEON DRAPER was the auctioneer, and by his side stood Comptroller HAWS. There were about two hundred persons present, but there was little competition. Half of both Piers, and the bulkhead between, foot of Broome-street, were leased, at $1,050 per annum, to PHILIP A. DOUGHERTY; the east half of Pier No. 51, and half bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, Gouverneur-street, at $1,550, to GEORGE LAW; the small half of Pier No. 52, and half bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, Gouverneur-street, at $1,050, to the same person; the west half of Pier No. 53, and half bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52, Gouverneur-street, at $1,400 to the same person; the bulkhead at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, at $175, to THOMAS EWEN; the bulkhead foot of Barrow-street, at $150, to H. P. FARRINGTON; the north side of Pier No. 43, including outer end of pier, to Councilman D. DARROW, at $3,700; the south side of Pier No. 43, from and including the L to outer end of the pier, $850, to ROBERT ANNETT; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Bethune street, to D. DARROW, at $180; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Bank-street, at $140, to H. P. FARRINGTON; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Troy-street, at $250, to D. DARROW; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Gansevoort-street, at $125, to H. P. FARRINGTON; the bulkhead foot of Fourteenth-street, at $575, to the same person; the bulkhead foot of Fifteenth-street, at $150, to D DARROW; the bulkhead foot of Sixteenth-street, at $120, to the same person; the bulkhead foot of Twenty-first-street, at $110, to the same person, and the Pier foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, at $35, to STEPHEN ROBERTS. The prices generally are quite as high as those obtained for the same leases when they were leased before.

FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-third anniversary of the "New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society" was celebrated yesterday, at the managers' room of the parent society in the Bible House. A large number of ladies were present. The Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, Secretary of the American Bible Society, presided. A passage of Scripture was read and prayer was offered by the Rev. GEO. W. WOOD. The treasurer's and secretaries' reports were read by the Rev. Messrs. MCKEE and FOSS. During the past year $5,818 99 have been collected, $576 52 have been expended in the purchase of Bibles for distribution, and $5 242 47 have been paid to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society—making the donations to the parent society in forty three years $107,122 47, while the collections amount to $125 824 99. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT and Bishop BOONE, a missionary of the Episcopal Church, recently returned from China. The latter gentleman made an earnest and effective appeal for help in raising the sum of $20,000 to fit out ten missionaries to go to China. Dr. HOLDICH dismissed the meeting with the benediction.

THE DEAF MUTES OF NEW-YORK.—The Church, (St. Ann's,) which was opened a few years ago in this City, for the especial benefit of resident deaf mutes, is in a prosperous condition. The Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET is the Rector, and regular religious services are held thrice on Sunday in the Historical Society Lecture-room. The Church has 33 deaf-mute communicants, and upwards of 100 deaf and dumb persons avail themselves, from time to time, of the opportunities for public worship. The Sunday afternoon service is always conducted wholly in the sign-language. The adult deaf mutes in town have organized a series of Wednesday evening meetings held at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, for social and intellectual improvement. To assist them in this enterprise, BAYARD TAYLOR will lecture at the Academy of Music, on the 30th inst.. Mr. GALLAUDET translating his remarks into signs. The Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fort Washington, is flourishing, having between two and three hundred pupils. The recent action of the Legislature in behalf of the Institution has placed its affairs on a comfortable basis for the coming year, enabling it to meet its obligations.

MESSRS. HAUGHWOUT'S BANQUET TO THEIR EMPLOYES.—A very pleasant time was spent Wednesday night by upwards of 200 employes of Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co., at the store of the firm, corner of Broome-street and Broadway. It was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the establishment of their business in the City, and was, in all respects, a happy occasion for the employers and the employed. Including the invited guests, some two hundred and fifty persons partook of an excellent supper, the ladies nearly equaling the gentlemen in number. After an interesting address from Mr. HAUGHWOUT, the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, followed in a richly humorous, but also practical, speech. He was succeeded by Mr. J. W. GERARD, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and others. These banquets, given by Messrs. HAUGHWOUT to the numerous parties employed in their establishment, are of annual occurrence, and well worthy of imitation.

THE CITY'S FOUNDLINGS.—During 1858 the Out Door Department of the Almshouse provided for 582 children. There were in charge Dec. 31, 1857, 156; 386 were received during the year; 264 died, 73 were delivered to parents and friends, 46 were adopted, and 199 remained at nurse. During 1858 1,110 children were sent to the Nursery Department on Randall's Island, from which place 270 were sent out on trial to responsible parties previous to being indentured, 49 were indentured, 17 eloped, 40 returned to Randall's Island, 5 were discharged to parents and friends, and 29 were indentured who were on trial previous to 1858. Of the infants received and placed at nurse, a large proportion were afflicted with hereditary and other diseases, and their debilitated and helpless condition was such as to preclude the possibility of their being restored to a healthy state; death in many cases following their reception.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—Recorder BARNARD has performed a good service to the community in breaking up the notorious den at Nos. 11 and 13 Oliver-street. It was not only a house of ill-repute, but a resort of the most desperate characters, including all the thieves of the neighborhood. The police of the Fourth Ward have watched the place for a long time, but it was not till Sunday night last that they felt themselves so secure of a successful descent as to include the most prominent of its *habitues*. They arrested the two landlords, and about 20 persons, men, boys, girls and women, and brought them before the Recorder, who, after distinct testimony relative to their character and means of livelihood, sent the responsible landlord to the Penitentiary for two months, holding his companion in $2,000 bail to await further proceedings. The other parties were committed to the City Prison for 20 days. This den, one of the principal receptacles for stolen goods in the City, is now, in all probability, broken up.

THE STEAMER HARRIET LANE.—The speed and sea-going qualities of the new United States steamship *Harriet Lane* have been pretty thoroughly tested during the voyage to and from Montevideo. Captain FAUNCE, her commander, reports that her performances have been perfectly satisfactory. They left Montevideo March 12, and arrived at Pernambuco in 11 days. From thence to Barbadoes they were 9 days, and thence to New-York 9 days; total time from Montevideo to New-York 29 days. On the 19th of April, lat. 35° 51', lon. 71° 52', they saw a large American ship, showing a red signal, standing to the northward. On the 18th and 19th inst. experienced heavy southwest and northwest gales, with a heavy sea. She proved herself to be a perfect sea steamer in every respect. During the gales she was compelled to lie to for 18 hours.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.—Yesterday there was a trot over the Union Course for a purse of $50, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, for which H. WOODRUFF named s. g. *Frank Temple*, D. TALLMAN named b. g. *Senator*, W. PEABODY, b. m. *Lady Warren*, and GEO. JENKINS, r. g. *Dart*. The two horses first named were all that appeared—the others were drawn. *Frank Temple* was the winner in three straight heats. Time—2:43½—2:45—2:41¾. The weather was favorable, and the attendance was large.

HEENAN'S CHALLENGE to TOM SAYERS accepted.—The *Clipper* of this week, announces that TOM SAYERS, the champion of England, has accepted the challenge of HEENAN (Benecia Boy) and that he will fight him for not less than £200 a side and the champion's belt; and bet him £500 or £1,000 on the result. The fight to take place after Tom shall have whipped the "Unknown" and BERTLE, whose challenges he had previously accepted.

A NEW PROPELLER.—Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK, at Greenpoint, is building a propeller for the Apalachacola and New-Orleans Steam Navigation Company, to trade between those two ports. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 165 feet; on deck, between perpendicular beam, 39 feet; 9 feet lower hold; between decks 7 feet; keel of white oak. She is superintended by Capt. O. O. NELSON, of New-Orleans. She is to have one of JOHN BAIRD's direct-acting engines, and is to be completed about the middle of September. She will have two masts forward square-rigged, and mainmast with fore and aft sails.

Police Reports.

SUSPECTED SHOPLIFTER.—A very well-dressed man was observed yesterday afternoon walking up Broadway, on the cheap side, and keeping his hand carefully over one of his side coat pockets. This and other circumstances excited suspicion in the mind of Detective Officer Keefe, who, after following him a few blocks, arrested him. Fifteen pieces of silk ribbon were found in his coat pocket, for the possession of which he failed to give a satisfactory account. They were presumed to be the proceeds of his shoplifting operations during the morning, and Justice WELSH, before whom he was taken, committed him for examination. He gave his name as Geo. Wilson.

NIGHT PROWLERS.—Two men made their appearance in Pearl-street, yesterday morning, at a suspiciously early hour, having in their possession a carpet-bag and three coats. A policeman arrested them. The carpet-bag contained wet linen shirts and counterpanes, which had evidently just been stolen from some clothes-line or wash-tub. One had a loaded pistol and the other a dirk. The men gave their names as Joseph Pierre and Dominick Taberline. Justice WELSH committed them on the supposition of their being night thieves—they failing to give satisfactory references of respectability.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATION OF ELIJAH F. PURDY, FOR CITY INSPECTOR, AGAIN RETURNED TO HIM—THE DEATH OF SENATOR DOHERTY—SYMPATHY FOR SENATOR SPINOLA—A FRAUD OF OVER $18,000.

The Board of Aldermen met at 6 P. M. yesterday, for the first time since the 1st of April, when a Special Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and oppose the Charter. Most of the members of the Board have been at the State Capital ever since, and returned to this City immediately after the Legislature adjourned.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing a resolution appointing two additional Commissioners of Deeds. The Mayor says there are 348 Commissioners of Deeds in this City now, and the law allows only 300. The message was laid over.

The message of the Mayor, which was on the table of the Clerk of the Board when the Board last met, and which we have already published, again nominating Elijah F. Purdy, for City Inspector, and calling attention to the fact that Dr. S. Conant Foster declined the office, was read.

Alderman BOOLE said this communication was, in substance, the same as that which the Mayor transmitted to the Board several weeks ago, with the exception of some embellishments. He hoped the same course would be taken with this document as was taken in the first instance, that that portion of the message relating to the withdrawal of Dr. Foster's name would be referred to the Committee on the City Inspectorship, and that that portion nominating Elijah F. Purdy be returned to the Mayor. He made a motion to that effect.

Alderman PECK hoped that this course would not be taken. The Mayor in a few days would send in a name which he believed would be acceptable to the Board. He moved that the communication be laid on the table. This the Board refused to do, Ayes, 5; Nays, 19.

Alderman BOOLE wanted to know how they could act on two names at once. The Special Committee had one name before it now, and until that was disposed of, it could not act on any other.

Alderman BEADLEY moved that the nomination of Elijah F. Purdy for City Inspector be confirmed, and called for the Yeas and Nays on that motion.

The President declared that motion out of order.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee on the City Inspectorship be discharged. He had hoped the Committee would resign. They had had time enough to report, and had not done so. The Committee ought to be discharged; it ought to ask to be discharged; it ought to resign. Dr. Foster had been referred to this Committee before.

Alderman BOOLE would take this opportunity to inform the gentleman that the Committee would keep him before them until they were ready to report.

Alderman BEADLEY thought the Mayor in this matter was acting according to law. It was unparalleled in a case like this to retain the name of a nominee in opposition to the wishes of the nominating power and of the person nominated. He hoped the Board would act on this subject at this meeting.

The motion of Alderman BOOLE was carried—Yeas, 10; Noes, 6.

Alderman STEPHENS offered a preamble and resolution expressing grief at the death of State Senator Doherty, who was formerly a member of the Board. They were adopted unanimously. Aldermen SEAGRIST, LYNES and PECK were appointed a Committee to superintend the obsequies of the deceased.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution appropriating $1,950 to defray the "counsel fees and other incidental expenses" incurred by the Special Committee of the Board appointed "to proceed to Albany in defence of the chartered rights of this City, and that the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay all bills certified to as being correct by a majority of said Special Committee, provided the aggregate of all such bills shall not exceed the sum first above-mentioned." It was laid over.

Alderman PECK renewed the motion that the Special Committee that has charge of the City Inspectorship be discharged.

Alderman BOOLE said the members of the Committee had been absent at Albany and had, therefore, been unable to meet. Now the Legislature had adjourned, the Committee would have a chance to meet. He opposed the motion.

It was laid on the table, (10 to 6.)

Alderman TUOMEY offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that Senator Spinola "while in the discharge of his duty and in the maintenance of the rights of this City" was unjustly and arbitrarily placed under arrest, and that to him and to those who acted with him "the thanks of this City and of all municipal corporations for their able and successful efforts in resisting such unjust and partisan legislation" were due.

Alderman DARRAGH said that after this Committee had gone to Albany and spent nearly $2 000 to defeat the attack on chartered rights, and after the Legislature had treated them so well, and had not passed the charter, the Board would act very ungraciously if it passed such resolutions. If they were adopted he would be ashamed that he was a member of this Board.

Aldermen BOOLE, ADAMS, TUOMEY and others defended the course of Senator Spinola, and the whole subject was finally referred to the Committee on the Charter.

The Board agreed to meet hereafter every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M., till otherwise ordered. A communication was received from acting Street Commissioner Lovell, setting forth that in the matter of regulating, etc., Seventy-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, the contract was made under Street Commissioner Furey, in 1854, with John Slatterly to do the work although there were four lower bidders; that it did not appear that the estimates were ever submitted to the Common Council or the award confirmed; that by ingeniously performed erasures, substitutions and additions the prices at which he was to do the work were so altered that the assessment list, confirmed Dec. 30th 1857, sets forth the amount to be paid him as $18,774 33 more than the original bid and $24,963 33 more than the bid of J. Cunningham, the lowest bidder. As the bonds issued on account of this contract do not mature until Oct. 1, 1862, Mr. Lovell expresses the hope that steps may be taken to save the city from entire loss. The communication was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen directing that the actual opening of Reade-street take place on May 1st next was concurred in.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a list of official bonds filed in his office since 1852, and found there when he entered on the duties of the office, and setting forth that a "Register of official bonds" had been opened in his office. The Comptroller also submitted a list of all leases filed in his office of property rented to and occupied by the Corporation, and stated that a "Register of leases to the Corporation" had been opened in his office. The annual rent payable by the Corporation according to this list is $27,408 12, besides a considerable sum paid every year for the temporary use of rooms for various public offices.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Streets with regard to repaving Broadway—was taken from the table and made the special order for Monday, to which day the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

QUARANTINE CONVENTION.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. A number of unimportant reports were received and laid over for future action.

On motion, the Committee appointed at the last meeting to consult with the Quarantine Convention at its approaching session, was increased by the addition of two members. Councilmen LAIMBEER and RHODES were added.

Councilman LAIMBEER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $5,000 be and is hereby appropriated to defray such necessary expenses as may be incurred by the Special Committee on Sanitary and Quarantine condition of the Atlantic cities, in the reception, entertainment and proper conduct of the Convention about to be held in this City.

As the resolution calls for an appropriation of money, it was laid over and the Board adjourned.

Board of Education.

THE PROPOSED NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, on Wednesday, the Board went into Committee of the Whole on the special order of the evening, the report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, proposing the organization of a Daily Normal School for Females. The plan of the proposed School is very similar to that of the Free Academy. It provides that there shall be a "School for practice" attached to the Normal School, to which may be admitted not more than 200 pupils, between the ages of five and fifteen years, to be drawn proportionately to the numbers admitted from the respective Wards of the City, if application be made. Applicants for admission to the Normal School must be residents of this City, at least fifteen years of age, and must agree to complete the prescribed course of study. A full course will occupy three years, but those who are qualified may enter advanced classes. The sessions of the Schools are to be held in the Hall of the Board of Education.

The Committee of the Whole adopted several sections of the article organizing the Normal School, and then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The subject was made the special order for the next meeting.

The Finance Committee reported against hiring the Rose-street church for the accommodation of the Fourth Ward School, at $3,000 per annum.

Mr. FITZGERALD said if the Board desired that the Fourth Ward School should have no accommodations, it was only for the Board to say so.

Mr. CUSHING was sorry to hear the gentleman intimate that for any such reason the Finance Committee reported against hiring the Church. The rent asked for was exorbitant; and in consideration of that fact, and of the size of the school, and of the charge that it was upon the City, the Committee had reported against hiring the church. The property was taxed at a valuation of $15,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD said he had been engaged in assessing property with a view to street openings, and about three-fourths of the Rose-street Church property was valued in assessments thus made at $27 000.

After a great deal of time consumed in the discussion of parliamentary rules, the report was adopted.

The Finance committee reported in favor of appropriating $14,484 for enlarging and altering Ward School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward, and the report was adopted.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The line of march for the procession on the 27th inst. was definitely fixed by Major-General DUNYEA, Grand Marshal, yesterday. It is as follows: Line to form at 10 o'clock A. M. on Bedford-avenue, right resting on Myrtle-avenue; through Bedford-avenue to the right of the fountain, Broadway, Fifth, Grand and Fourth streets, Bedford-avenue left of fountain, Bedford, Myrtle, Clinton and Fulton avenues, around City Hall into Court-street, through Court, President, Henry and Fulton streets, to Myrtle-avenue, Cumberland-street, around Fort Greene to De Kalb-avenue, through De Kalb avenue to Gold and Willoughby streets, to the City Hall.

THE COURTS—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The Special Terms for May, at Newburgh, Orange County, and Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, will be held on the 1st Monday of May, but all motions noticed for either of said Special Terms for the said first Monday of May, will stand adjourned until Wednesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. No business will be done at either of said Courts until MAY 4.

C. W. THOMAS, Clerk, Kings County.

CITY COURT CALENDAR for this day.—Nos. 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 46, 47, 32.

Inquire!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstructed head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.

Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The New Soda Fountain for.....$20
With counter and draft tube complete.....$35
The same, with marble top.....$40
Do., with engraved double tube.....$50
Scroll iron case, marble top double engraved draft-tube, very elegant.....$75
By this apparatus dealers can make their own soda water for 4 cents per gallon. Made and sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

"Beauty and Boot-y."—An attractive heading will assist us in directing attention to CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, where the young and old, male and female can procure any article of feet-covering they desire, at the cheapest rates. CANTRELL has an exceedingly large and valuable stock, embracing everything in his line, from the delicate fabric for the fair, to the most substantial and durable articles for the stronger sex. Patronize him.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phalen's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st; also at O'Connor & Colender's, No 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His splendid dye, (the only harmless one known) is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN-STREET,
Keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway, sole manufacturers of the celebrated improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Only depot in the United States is at No. 409 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Magneto-Electric Machines,
DAVIS & KIDDER'S PATENT,
for sale by
NATH. EATON & Co., Agents, No. 362 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway,

If you want a Choice Dress Suit,
at a low price,
Call on DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway, late Genin's.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's WEAR—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. N ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent.'s Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Lester's Sewing Machines.—Price reduced from $75 to $65; good back stitch, two threads. Call and examine. Liberal commission to agents.
JOHN H. LESTER, No 483 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 863 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Charles' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Depôt, No. 46 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'. The only London Gin genuine.

On the Dining Table.
Families are discontinuing the use of a caster, and substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
EVERY TRAVELER
Should carry a bottle of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, to enable him to relish the horrible things that are frequently placed before him.
CATTERERS OF THE MESS ROOM,
Don't permit a good dinner to be spoiled by an imitation of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CAPTAINS OF PASSENGER SHIPS,
Be particular that the steward has a supply of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
Your interest is advanced in every comfort to your guests. See that you have the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DINING SALOONS,
Gentlemen often go out of their way to dine where LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is served.
In soup, in gravy, with fish, meats, game, salad dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion and promotes health.
Sold by all the respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JOHN DUNCAN &

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 a. m. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. J.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
For paper or staple fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

RARE CHANCE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Private residence, only ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferries; beautifully situated, No 326 Pearl-st. House, 25 by 40, three-story, basement and attics; gas and fixtures, water, baths and marble mantels throughout. Stable, 25 by 20; carriage room and granary, same size, on rear of lot; all let or to be let from street. The house will be let separate, if wished, and nearly the rent taken in board by one gentleman, and furnish his own room. The rent not so much an object as good tenants. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES WOOD, Nos. 172 and 173 Fulton Market, New-York.

LOTS TO LEASE—ON WEST-STREET, BANK-st., and the 13th-av., together with the bulkhead in front of same, being about 200 feet on the river. Also 4 lots on the corner of Horatio and West sts and 6 on the corner of Horatio st and the 13th-av., together with the bulk head (about 88 feet) in front of same. Very desirable locations for lumber, coal, stone, brick yards, &c.; are all in very good order and inclosed in fence. One plot contains about 30 lots; will be let together if desired. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 6th-av.; or to HENRY WELD, No. 198 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¾ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been heard of for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 134 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class 4 story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 20x90, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner removes into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-s., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 204 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 33 1st-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x123 feet 5¼ inches, (33 feet 5¼ inches courtyard,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 20x50 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Title perfect.
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BROOKLYN HOUSE.—THE two-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., 2 doors east of Classon av., a desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 91 WEST 42D-STREET, north side, between 6th av. and Broadway; house 20x54 with extension; brown-stone front, 4 stories high, built in first-class style; lot half the block in depth; convenient of access to down town and Central Park; street 100 feet wide, ground high, and neighborhood improved and very fine. Price moderate and terms easy. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right adjoining. Will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house, No. 16 East 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 208 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR lots on the southwest corner of 57th-av. and 43d st., and one lot in the rear on 43d st., together being 100 feet front on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. A good improvement long leases will be given. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av., or to HENRY WELD, No. 167 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, FOUR doors from 5th-av; 27x75 feet; brown-stone and tiled up to the attic; has every possible convenience and is built in the most substantial manner; to exchange for two smaller houses near 5th-av., not above 30th-st. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 15 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements, will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—a very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 6 Pierrepont-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown-stone front house, No. 139 West 26th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,008 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 LONDON-TERRACE, 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement, and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No 108 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

27 ACRES AT YONKERS TO EXCHANGE for a house in this City, worth between $20,000 and $25,000. The property is finely situated, and is a most superb building site. There is no incumbrance upon it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room 5.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 8th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 20th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, on 1 lot No. 103 West 34th-st., near Broadway; the purchaser having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 96 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 96, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 128 4th-st., near Washington square; $9,000 can remain on it. Inquire soon at room No. 10, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 130 FEET FRONT, PART in Leonard-st., west of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 ABINGDON-place; pleasant location fronting on square, to be seen after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS house in West 34th-st., furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 353 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and finished attic brick house, No. 175 McDougal, near 8th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A NICE COTTAGE house with good vegetable garden in Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, or upper part of the City; any one having such will find a good tenant by addressing J. C., Box No. 173 Times Office.

AN ATTORNEY, &C., IN PRACTICE IN this City, desires to hire part of an office or desk room in a law office located in Broadway, between Chambers and Wall sts. Apply, by letter, to W. C. W., Box No. 263 Times Office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED DWELLING-house, comfortably built, in a quiet street, not far above Canal st., below Canal preferred. From $6,000 to $8,000. Address A. B., Box No. 3,537 Lower Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

Parties wishing to purchase or exchange City or Brooklyn property for country residences will find chances for so doing by examining my books. Besides many other localities, I would offer the following:

YONKERS.

House, with 2 acres, near Riverdale	$12,000
House, with 80 acres	50,000
House, with 1 acre	10,500
House, with 30 acres, near Kings Bridge	15,000
House, with 1 acre	14,000
House, with ¾ acre	8,000
House, with 1 acre	18,000
House, with ¾ acre	12,500
House, with ½ acre	6,500
House, with 1 acre	26,000
House, with ¾ acre	10,000
House, with ¾ acre	5,500
House, with 3 lots	4,500
15 acres	10,000
48 acres	11,000
House, with 1 lot	4,500
House, with 3 lots	5,000
House, with 1 lot	7,000
House, with 3 acres	20,000
House, with 27 acres	24,000
House, with 1 acre	13,000
House, with 1 acre	4,700
House, with 2¾ acres	13,000
8 acres, per acre	14,000
FORDHAM—House, 3½ acres	9,000
15 acres, per acre	1,500
SING SING—House and 6 acres	17,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 9 acres	35,000
House and ¾ acre	11,000

Farm of 45 acres; also 80½ acres.
PEEKSKILL—$2,500, $6,000, $17,000, $10,000.
DOBBS' FERRY—$25,000.
LAKE MAHOPAC—2 fine Hotel.
RYE STAMFORD, STRATFORD.

Full particulars of the above places, together with many others, can be found at the office of
W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore; which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected by the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are laid out with great taste, and a variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and out 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees, a excellent kitchen garden, and all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK No 46 Murray-st.; or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau st.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Auc'tioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In the village of Hackensack, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 4th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises I shall offer for sale at auction, the building and lot known as the "Old Tavern Stand, lying west of the public square. Also, a great number of desirable building lots on state-st. and Morris st; two lots east of Plank-road, south of Nicholas Vooris, and several lots west of Plank-road. The above is property formerly owned by Robert Campbell, deceased. For a more particular description, apply to G. G. ACHERSON, Esq. at the County Clerk's Office in Hackensack. Title indisputable.
EDWIN BENEDICT, Trustee, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE (FURNISHED) TO LET—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson, eight minutes' walk from the railroad station, and ten from the steamboat landing, consisting of a two-story cottage 30x38 feet; two acres of land in lawn, garden, forest and glen; a barn, wash house, &c., and the entire plot liberally stocked with large and small fruit, and ornamental and shade trees. On the premises is a brook, fish pond, &c. Inquire of D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3¾ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $800 for four months; or, $675 for five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE town of Yonkers, 35½ acres all finely improving, and crops in the ground; about 18 miles from the City; accessible by railroad or steamboat. Location cannot be surpassed. A fine trout brook bounding it. The buildings are all new and large; the grounds are well laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; fruit of all kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of O. PENDLETON, No. 236 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No 192 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The grounds extend to about an acre, well planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, and include good stable, coach house, barn, well, cistern, &c. Apply to Box No. 667 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 18 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—10 x218—are stocked with a carefully-selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage at Nyack, pleasantly situated, about 10 minutes' walk from the landing; very healthy and desirable for a family wishing to leave the City during the summer; opportunities to come to the City several times a day. Also to let a store on the 8th-av. Apply at No. 186 West 35th-st., near the 8th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Location, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 12 miles from Madison square. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, carriage-house, fine well of water and vegetable garden. Access by hack from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of Newark; 2-story double frame house, 10 rooms, with an addition; barn, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and great variety of fruit and grapery, in full bearing; fine spring water. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—About 2 acres of ground; three stories; very pleasant location, near depôt; has a heater, water in each story, piazza extending entire front; well calculated for hotel or private boarding-house. Accommodate 60 or 70 persons. Terms very easy and satisfactory. Inquire at the office, No. 158 11th-st., corner 4th-av.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, A COTTAGE, IN GOOD order, near the Hudson River Railroad station; rent $300. Also for sale, several fine building sites, having splendid views of the river, Highlands, &c., and containing from two to eight acres, as may be desired.
THEO. McNAMEE, Irvington.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 36 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SEA SIDE BUILDING SITE, 4¾ acres of land, beautifully located, at Mount's flock, Shrewsbury River, opposite Port Washington; excellent well of water; shady grove of young locust trees; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot, worth not over $4,000 a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—17 MILES UP THE Hudson a house and about ¾ an acre of land; house modern built, gas, range, heater, &c.; view of the river for 20 miles; fruit and shade trees. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT SING SING—BEAUTIfully situated on State st. Terrace; fine view, fruits, roomy, 7 minutes' from station. Rent $350. S. W. HAVERSLEY, No. 44 Bond st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or S. W. ROBINSON, adjoining the premises.

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A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2¾ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

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For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor aside from the hall, kitchen, &c; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 21x36 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., No. 30 and 32 Barclay st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 36 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound; it is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.

Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 25 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to JOHN MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TUBBY HOOK.—FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXchange for city property, 23 5ths acres of land on the Hudson River three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt at Tubby Hook, with the two story frame house thereon, filled in with brick, with wing attached, built in the best manner and furnished with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; also, large stable, gas-house, and other out-buildings; the grounds are beautifully laid out with terraces, fountains, fine forest trees, &c. The above premises are bounded by 14th-av., Hudson River, 210th and 211th sts. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence, with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to R. F. DEVOE, No. 220 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile from Wood Haven Depôt, Long Island Railroad, eight miles from Brooklyn—A pleasant country residence, with eight acres of fine land, upon which there is a good apple orchard, garden and a variety of small fruit; house two-story frame, contains 12 rooms, handsomely situated, well shaded and in good order; good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage house, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, boat-house, carriage house and stable. 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and arbor berries, &c.; 3½ acres of fine mellow land, near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place enterprise, on Harlem River. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED one mile from the Village of Bedford, Westchester County, and 2¾ miles from Harlem Railroad. The place is stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and offers great inducements to persons desiring a quiet and healthful country home. For particulars, inquire of G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or of G. W. MILLER, on the premises. Price $400 per year.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 23 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 46 miles from the City of New-York, containing 200 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Newburgh—22 acres. Also, a furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 20 acres at Flushing, and a large mansion and garden at Carthage, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $180 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A MEDIUM sized house and stable, at North Orange, to let for the next year. The situation is as pleasant and healthful as any in the village, and less than five minutes' walk from the depôt. There is a fine garden fruit trees, &c., attached to the house. Apply on the premises, corner of Main and High sts., North Orange, N. J.

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TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

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TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY and more than the rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child, seven years old, the three story high basement brick house No. 280 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented. If desired to a small, genteel family, of high respectability, advantageous terms will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEIT, No 251 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story, high basement brick house, with sub cellar, on the north side of Huntington st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, No. 3, being 4th house from Clinton st., in a row of nine; will be let for $480 to a good tenant, and gas and water introduced. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT BOWERY BAY, ONE-HALF MILE from Astoria, L. I., a cottage-house and 2 acres of ground attached. Garden and fruit trees. Communication to Astoria, boat from Peck Slip, four times a day; 2d and 3d avs cars to 86th-st., and stage from Greene Point. Inquire of JACOB P. RAPELYE, near the premises.

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Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERUB, No. 135 4th-av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 636 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 273 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 29 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $6. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 949 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—DR. E. M. BROWNE, 16 years in practice as female physician and obstetrician, respectfully offers to ladies his professional services in the treatment of every form of disease, and of the removal of painful menstrual obstructions by scientific treatment. Dr. B.'s Female Pills are warranted to act as represented; price per box, $1. Handsome accommodations for ladies. Apply at No. 32 6th-av.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility, N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON. No 111 6th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle. $9 a dozen.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CANNOT be had of any City druggist. We have no City agents. Our sole agent in Brooklyn is HAYES, No. 178 Fulton st., who has been agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 59 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.
Office No. 19 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—New-York, April 12, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the present capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable to the shareholders or their legal representatives at the Banking-house on or after the 2d day of May next.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th ult., it was resolved to increase the capital stock—by additional subscriptions—to the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($500,000,) being an addition of 14,720 shares, of $12 50 each.

The books of subscription will be open at the Bank on the 2d day of May next, when the stockholders may subscribe for the increased capital in proportion to the shares then held by them respectively. This privilege will be exercised to the 20th day of May next, at which time the shares remaining unsubscribed for will be divided among such stockholders as may have applied for more than their proportions, and if any remain, after such division then the residue may be taken by other parties, at not less than par.

Payments on the subscribed stock will be required as follows, to wit:

Sixteen per cent., or $2 per share at the time of subscribing.

Twenty eight per cent., or $3 50 per share each, on the first days of July, August and September next, respectively, together with interest on the same, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the first day of May next to the date of payment.

Subscriptions may pay the whole of their respective instalments at any time previous to these dates, in which case interest will be added only to the day of payment.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant, to the 2d day of May prox. By order of the Board
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 2d, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME, L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS, ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK, A. H. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST, JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS, M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr., R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. BOOK, ISAAC L. HAGR,
J. T. WILSON, MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE, SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS, WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N HAYWARD, A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL, JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-law6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 8, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK, J. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG, WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP, O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING, JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN, WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSHMORE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLIEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cohoes Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for sale at auction of such real estate as shall then be offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, March 16, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for sale at auction of such real estate as shall then be offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, March 16, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 11th st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

WANTED, $10,000 TO $15,000 ON LOAN for three to five years, at eight per cent., to be secured on a very valuable tract of land, within five miles of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, with a water front on the bay of five miles. It is now occupied by the owners for farming purposes, and is valued at $75,000.

The loan is wanted to make further improvements on the property. The title is perfect and unincumbered. 12 per cent. is allowed by special contract in the State of Texas.

Apply to DE ZENG & STEVENS,
No. 10 Trinity Building.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive.
JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons of first mortgage, ($300 000 loan,) due Nov. 1, 1857, and May 1, 1858, are requested to deposit the same with the undersigned, trustee, to be forwarded to Ohio. It is expected they will be paid on the 1st May, with exchange on New-York, and interest to 1st May proximo.
J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. KELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nineteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in this City. No applications from Brokers will be entertained. THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD stock for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ensures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, HEDGE, Master,
is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The WEB FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.

Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels bear white lights at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
VANDERBILT, Capt. LEFEVRE | ARIEL, Capt. JONES,
OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. TINKER, | VANDERBILT, Capt. SAWYER,
Will form a fortnightly line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT.. Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
ARIEL..... Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN. Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT.. Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 23

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $50.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
BREADWINNER, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
HENRY ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making, with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE EX LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage	$15 | Deck Passage $6

The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$32 75	To Augusta, Ga	$21
To Mobile	32 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Charlotte, N. C	22	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 27.

NOTICE.—The MARION being withdrawn for one trip, there will be no steamer WEDNESDAY, April 20.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23—this splendid new steam clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from London to Callao, 78 days; from Callao to York, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Callao, 32 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2,200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. For balance of freight, apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.

Passage, first cabin	$60
Passage, second cabin	40

Freight to New-Orleans, 30 cents.
No freight taken for Havana.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South st.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL
For
SAN FRANCISCO,
The elegant A 1 extreme clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board, will receive freight for three or four days only, unless sooner full, and be the first clipper to sail for San Francisco.

The B. F. HOXIE is known as the finest and sharpest clipper up.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 58 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, April 21. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 58 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
N. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $18. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

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TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy
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SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE BICKLEY TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

should have been given in evidence by the prosecution if they were irrelevant the prosecution should have objected to their introduction by the defence. They should not now have the privilege of contradicting their own proof. When the case for the prosecution closed did not every one believe that everything material had been proved? Not only that other things were found in the possession of Mr. Key, had been produced in Court. The fact that the other things were found, shows that the person of Mr. Key had been subjected to the touch of some persons who had not been produced as witnesses by the prosecution. He urged that it was the duty of the prosecution to have produced all the matters found on Mr. Key's person. No District Attorney had a right to keep out of a case any matter belonging to it.

Judge—The defence introduced the evidence for the first time in respect to certain papers that passed into the hands of Dr. Miller, and which papers came into the possession of Dr. Miller some four or five days after the homicide. The law is undoubtedly very clear, that nothing but rebutting evidence can be received for the United States in the present stage of the case. "I think that this evidence is rebutting, and that the United States have a right to introduce evidence, so far as it goes, to meet the evidence introduced by the defence. It must be confined exclusively to these Miller papers.

The examination of Mr. Doyle was continued: Was present in the Club-house at about seven o'clock on the evening of the homicide; was standing conversing with Dr. Miller, when someone of a set was examining the clothes said "Here are some papers;" I requested Dr. Miller to take charge of them; I did not touch the papers; my attention was not turned to the papers; my attention was almost everybody that came in had access to the clothes of the deceased.

To Mr. Carlisle—I speak of a time three hours after the Coroner's inquest; the body was there at that time.

To Mr. Ould—I first saw these papers in Dr. Miller's hands; I made no search of the body, and was not present when the search was made by the Coroner.

Mr. Ould had another point on which he wished to examine this witness, if the defence had no objection.

Mr. Brady—Go on.

Witness—I had forgotten all about these papers till after my examination here.

Mr. Ould—Did you observe Mr. Sickles at the time of the homicide?

Mr. Brady—Is that rebutting?

Mr. Ould argued that it was as connected exclusively and solely to the issue of frenzy or insanity of the prisoner.

Mr. Brady argued that it was not rebutting, as this witness had been examined and had stated everything he had observed Mr. Sickles say or do. If this were permitted it would allow all the witnesses for the prosecution to be recalled.

Mr. Stanton said that the prisoner had made a suggestion he desired to state. If he had not permission of the Court he would not state it.

The Judge—Well, go on.

Mr. Stanton—The suggestion of the prisoner at the bar is this: On this indictment that the state of the mind of the prisoner at the time the offence was committed, was the point at which the prosecution started. The burden of proof was on them to show that he was a person of sound memory and discretion at the time the act was committed. They introduced their proof at a particular spot and particular time, and exhausted their proof. We have not called a single witness in answer to that evidence; we have shown other facts by other witnesses going to question on which the burden of proof was on the prosecution.

The Judge—Considerable evidence having been given tending to show the condition of unsound mind of the prisoner, the United States propose to prove facts and circumstances to meet that evidence. A large portion of the evidence for the defence has been to show this condition of the prisoner, and if it were not to be met because the United States did not introduce it in the course of the direct evidence on part of prosecution, it never could be met. The counsel who last addressed the Court labors under a mistake in saying that the burden of proof of the sanity of the party accused is on the United States; it is not so; every man is presumed to be sane till the contrary is proved; that is the normal condition of the human race, I hope. [Laughter.] I think the evidence reasonable under any and every rule of law with which I am acquainted.

Mr. Ould—Mr. Doyle, state what was the appearance of Mr. Sickles at that time?

Mr. Brady—Do you mean to speak of his countenance?

Mr. Ould—Yes.

Witness—When I came up to Mr. Sickles, he turned round almost immediately; I thought his manner was self possessed; more than his speech indicated; there was more excitement in the expression than the manner.

Mr. Brady—I don't know to what extent you have given yourself to the study of men; have you ever been in a lunatic asylum?

Witness [evidently hurt by the question]—No, Sir; I hope the Judge will protect me.

Mr. Ould—He does not mean as an inmate, but a visitor. [Laughter, in which the witness, recovering from his misapprehension, joined.]

Witness—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Brady—I should beg your pardon, did I insinuate that you had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. I mention this by way of illustrating how small a cause will produce undue excitement. Everything you have stated has been with the most gentlemanly regard to truth. I meant, whether in such an asylum you have seen an insane person?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady—If you visited an insane asylum, and saw twelve persons dancing or sitting still, do you think you could tell who were insane or not? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Have you ever spoken to a person unmistakably insane? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Among your acquaintances you find gentlemen high-minded and impulsive, quick to anger and resentment, but soon the excitement passes away. You happen to know some who are more excitable than those who flash their temper, and yet ordinarily exhibit composure. You will not undertake to judge of Mr. Sickles' temper?

Witness—I did not undertake to say what was his state of mind; I merely gave my judgment.

In answer to various questions, witness said he person was prevented from examining Mr. Key's clothes; I did not particularly notice who had access to them at the time; no one particularly had charge of Mr. Key's body; there was an overcoat of deceased in the dining-room; it had been there for several days; after the Coroner's inquest was over, I requested one of the boys at the Club-house to throw them along with the other clothes.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT GREENLEAF.

Albert Greenleaf, sworn—Was at the Club-house when Dr. Miller was there; some papers were put into the latter's hands; if I mistake not, a pocket-book or card-case was handed him by a police officer, whose name I don't know; the papers came from either the vest or overcoat; don't recollect which; saw him hand the articles to Dr. Miller; cannot swear that he took the vest, though he observed they were there; this was about seven o'clock on the evening of the 27th; there were several persons present; Dr. Miller, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Doyle, two police officers and others.

To Mr. Brady—I was there first that Sunday, at about half past six o'clock; cannot state where the clothes were till I saw them in this officer's hands; he had only a coat and vest, not an overcoat; cannot describe these officers nor give their names. [An officer in the Court here said he was there, and that his name was King.]

To Mr. Brady—These papers came from the coat or vest.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB F. KING.

Jacob F. King, police officer, examined by Mr. Ould—I went to the Club-house, and got there while the investigation was going on; stayed till the body was removed; saw Dr. Miller there, and saw some papers handed to him; I took charge of the door of the room where the body was lying; Dr. Miller came in; the coat and vest of Mr. Key were lying on a chair; the pants were on the body; this was half an hour after the inquest; think Mr. Snowden handed these papers to Dr. Miller.

Q.—Did you see from whence they were taken? A.—Think they were taken out of the fob-pocket of the pantaloons; know there was a small white handled knife taken out of the pockets; did not observe anything fall on the floor; cannot say positively whether his knife was taken from the pocket or whether it fell on the floor; do not know where Mr. Snowden resides; he had hold of the vest while I was examining the hole where the ball went through; Mr. Snowden appeared to be officiating a good deal about Mr. Key; think he took the papers out of the pocket; know he had a small memorandum book, and a small porte-monnaie, which he took from the clothes; do not think any other officer was there at the time.

Mr. Brady—This memorandum book was quite small?

Witness—The last I saw of it was in Dr. Miller's hands.

To Mr. Ould—I did not handle it, but I believe it to be a memorandum book.

To Mr. Brady—The articles I saw given to Dr. Miller were a memorandum book, port-monnaie, small knife, and some papers.

Re-examined by Mr. Ould—Did you observe the manner and expression of Mr. Sickles at the time of Mr. Key's death? A.—I did.

Mr. Ould—State what it was.

Witness—I thought he was exceedingly cool, as far as I could judge; as soon as we got up to him, he desisted, turned round, and made the remark I have already sworn to.

Q.—Was his manner self-possessed, or not? A.—Well, I thought so; I did not see any indication of great excitement, that I am aware of.

Mr. Brady—Were you familiar with Mr. Sickles' countenance before that? A.—Had seen him, I suppose, fifty times; I had not seen him under the influence of great excitement or irritation; the incident which drew my attention was out for a moment.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD M. TIDBALL.

Edward M. Tidball, re-examined by Mr. Ould—My attention at the time of the homicide was directed more to Mr. Sickles' manner than anything else; I thought it was rather cool and deliberate; his face was somewhat pale, of course.

Mr. Brady—Have you ever visited a lunatic asylum? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Have you ever talked with an insane person? A.—I do not recollect that I have.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the eyes of an insane person have a peculiar expression? A.—I would not like to express an opinion on that; I had often seen Mr. Sickles before; do not think his face was habitually pale.

Q.—If the expression of his eyes at the time of the homicide had been totally different from their ordinary expression, you would not have noticed it, would you? A.—I think not.

Ex-Senator Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Haldimer and John J. McElhone were called, but none of them answered.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES HOWARD.

Charles Howard, examined by Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Key was my brother-in-law; this is the paper which I produced yesterday, and handed to Mr. Pendleton.

Mr. Carlisle—State what you know in relation to it.

Witness—It was shown to me by Mr. Pendleton, some four or five days after Mr. Key's death; I was then at the house of Mr. Key; I returned to Baltimore the Thursday week after Mr. Key's death; and, before I left Washington Mr. Pendleton placed this and other papers in my possession; I have made a cipher which appears to correspond with this, and I think I can read it. [Produces a translation of it, made by himself.]

Mr. Carlisle handed it to the Judge, remarking that a copy of it had been handed to counsel on the other side.

Witness [to Mr. Brady]—I do not recognize the handwriting of the letter in cipher.

Mr. Brady—Then I object to it.

The Judge carefully read the translation.

Mr. Carlisle remarked that this cipher letter made its appearance yesterday, in the course of the cross-examination of Mr. Pendleton, and the counsel for the defence then asked that the letter should be preserved, to be kept of record in the case. The prosecution had served all about the letter except the handwriting, and they now held that it ought to go to the jury. If it had any significancy, or any relation to the cause, it was proper that that significancy should be communicated to the jury by the witness who has deciphered it, and ascertained the key to it. He presumed it was not different from a paper written in a foreign language, and that the letter and translation should go to the jury together. The cipher letter was written by the substitution of one letter of the alphabet for another letter, and was unintelligible to any one who has not the key to the cipher. He presumed that at this stage of the cause, the prosecution should not be driven to proof of the handwriting; and, as it had been found on the person of the deceased, it should go to the jury.

Mr. Brady—What is it to rebut?

Mr. Carlisle—Not to rebut anything in this aspect of the case. It was brought out by the defence.

Mr. Brady—Then we ought to offer it in evidence, not you.

Mr. Carlisle—The same right which entitled us to show how these papers, not put in evidence by us, entitle us to prove to the jury what this paper means, now that it has been produced by the other side. The defence had gone so far as to show that there were other things on the body of the deceased, not first proved, but had gone no further; and he held that the prosecution had a right to take up the thread, and show that this was a paper having a meaning, whether admissible in evidence was another matter. He offered it now, on the ground that the United States having put in evidence what matters were found on the body of the deceased, exclusive of this letter, and the defence having brought out this letter, the prosecution are entitled to show what it means.

Mr. Brady—Counsel has made a very naive argument. It was distinctly conceded that this was not rebutting evidence, and, therefore, under the recent ruling of the Court, it was not competent. He spoke of the publicity of the place where the body was lying, and of the access which many persons had to his clothes, and of the fact that these papers or some paper had been in the hands of Mr. Wilcer, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sone, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Howard and Mr. Carlisle; the prosecution had all the papers in his possession before the indictment was found, and if they deemed it appropriate to give any of them in evidence that were admissible they should have done so when they were proving their case. Not having then produced this cipher letter, they cannot now produce it. Nothing cumulative can be received. What had disappeared from the person of Mr. Key and what appeared was left in a state of the greatest confusion and doubt. Then, whose handwriting was this cipher letter in? Was it in a male or female handwriting? Was it connected with any person in this case? He had asked Mr. Carlisle for an order on Mr. Howard for this cipher letter to show to Mr. Sickles, and the reply was, "Would you do the same under like circumstances?"

Mr. Carlisle—To which you made no reply.

Mr. Brady—To which I made no reply, because I was not to presume that what I should do would be any authority for you. They had no opportunity of seeing what this letter meant, and bad as this woman was, there might be some lingering touch of pity or regard for her which would induce the prisoner to save her further exposure. They should not, therefore, be forced into having this cipher letter put in evidence.

Mr. Carlisle claimed that the prosecution was entitled to the opening and close of this argument, and said that he made this statement because he apprehended that, with some rudeness [referring to a habit which Mr. Stanton has displayed in this case,] he might be interrupted in the exercise of his right.

An argument on this point sprang up, and occupied considerable time.

The Judge held it to be the natural order of things that the objector should open and close, but the question really was whether the evidence is admissible or not. It was very plain to him that this was not rebutting evidence. The cipher letter and translation were therefore excluded from the case.

The counsel on both sides preserve strict secrecy as to the contents or character of this cipher letter.

After a recess of a few minutes, business was resumed.

Mr. Carlisle asked if the paper was not admissible with the proof of the handwriting.

The Judge thought the proof of handwriting would make it still more objectionable. He refused to admit it, because it was not rebutting evidence, and on that ground alone.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM DAW.

Wm. Daw, police officer, examined by Mr. Ould—Was present at the house of Mr. Sickles shortly after the killing of Mr. Key; accompanied Mr. Sickles there from Judge Black's in a hack; Mr. Suit, Mr. Mann, M. Butterworth, Mr. Sickles and myself went in the hack; I stood in the hall, just inside of the front door; when Mr. Sickles first came to the house, he went into the library, where he stayed a few minutes, and had a conversation with some gentlemen; after he came out he wanted to go up stairs; Mr. Suit and myself told him he could not go up except on promise not to harm his wife; he said he had no such intention; Mr. McBlair told us we might depend on what Mr. Sickles said; he remained up stairs for about five minutes and came down with some letters in his hand; he went into the library and stayed there some time; then he went into the parlor; recollect nothing of importance that transpired in the library; to the best of my knowledge the door between the parlor and library was open while Mr. Sickles was in the library; the door from the parlor to the hall was ajar; we were in the house about half an hour altogether; Mr. Sickles went in Senator Gwin's carriage to jail, and our carriage followed immediately after; there was talk in the back parlor while Mr. Sickles was there; I heard no unusual sounds; nothing like shrieks or moans; Mr. Sickles invited us to take some brandy just before starting for the jail; he asked the whole company; nobody drank but Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth.

To Mr. Brady—I went there as an officer, to assist Mr. Suit, the officer who made the arrest; we went to the house at Mr. Sickles' request; he wanted to arrange some business as I supposed; I conversed with nobody while there but with Mr. Suit; I was once in the library; saw Mr. Wooldridge there and Mr. Walker; Mr. Walker went from the library into the back parlor; I was still standing in the hall; while I was in the library Mr. Sickles was up stairs; I was not in the back parlor at all; I was right at the front door, and opened it several times.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. SUIT.

James H. Suit, examined by Mr. Ould—I accompanied Officer Daw from Judge Black's to Mr. Sickles' house; noticed Mr. Sickles after he reached the house; I stood at the library door leading into the hall a part of the time; and walked through the hall back and forward; think the door between the library and back parlor was open; would not be so certain that it continued open all the time; could not say whether the door was open from the parlor or hall; had a conversation with Mr. Sickles when he was coming up stairs; I asked him where he was going; he said he was going up to get some papers; he had papers in his hand as he came down; I do not recollect hearing anything about Mr. Key.

Q.—Did you hear any unusual noises in that back parlor? A.—No, Sir; I heard talking, but nothing unusual; have a slight recollection of somebody saying something about taking a drink, but did not know it was Mr. Sickles; would not be certain that Mr. Sickles took a drink, but think he did; cannot say positively where the liquor was; do not know whether Mr. Sickles had on an overcoat as he went up stairs.

To Mr. Brady—When we left Judge Black's that street was crowded; a great many followed after the carriage, and came from all directions; had no conversation with any person but Mr. Sickles.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. MCBLAIR.

J. H. McBlair, examined by Mr. Ould—Was present at Mr. Sickles' house on the 27th of February; went there about fifteen minutes after the occurrence; Wooldridge and Miss Ridgeley were there; Senator Slidell and myself went together; the prisoner came in in about twenty minutes; I left the house before the prisoner arrived, but I returned and remained till Mr. Sickles left; I was in the back parlor for about two minutes, in conversation with Mr. Berrett, and the remainder of the time was in the library; did not see Mr. Sickles in the back parlor; I had been under the impression that Mr. Sickles had not gone into the back parlor, but since then I have charged my memory, and have concluded that Mr. Sickles might have gone into the back parlor without my seeing him; the door between the library and back parlor was open till Mr. Walker went into the back parlor, and then the door was closed entirely; heard no unusual noises in the back parlor; had a conversation with Mr. Sickles after he came down stairs; that was not the last time I saw him; a few minutes before they left to go to jail, Mr. Sickles came and asked me to ask Mr. Walker to accompany him to jail; Butterworth asked Mr. Sickles for a glass of brandy, and a bottle was taken out of the sideboard, and Mr. Butterworth took a glass; do not know that Mr. Sickles did; think that when Mr. Sickles went into the back parlor, he went to the secretaire; I was considerably excited myself; some police officers told me they apprehended some of the mob would shoot Mr. Sickles, and Mr. Suit, putting his hand on what appeared to be a pistol, said he could shoot as well as any of them.

To Mr. Brady—Mr. Sickles, when he came down stairs, had papers in his hand; there were about ten persons in the house and one hundred and fifty outside; Mr. Sickles was extremely calm; I thought it the calmness of desperation; he appeared to be suffering internally, and to be endeavoring to restrain his feelings; I thought him, and still think him to be, a man of remarkable powers of endurance, or he never would have been able to withstand the relentless persecution extended to him.

Q.—Is it not a fact about Mr. Sickles that this appearance of calmness attends him even when under the strongest excitement? A.—I have always found him calm; that external appearance always exists; I have always found it so.

Mr. Ould—He is a man of great command over his feelings? A.—I think he is a calm man; I do not know that he has great command over his feelings; he has great command externally; a man can be calm and have very powerful feelings at the same time; I remarked to Mr. Brady that I always found him calm in my intercourse with him.

Mr. Ould—Then you have never seen him under such circumstances as required great exercise of self-control or self-command?

Witness—I said no such thing; I say that I have always seen him calm, and that I never previous to that had seen him in difficulty.

Mr. Brady—Your attention had been drawn to Mr. Key's manœuvres about that house?

Witness—Yes, for twelve months.

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR BERRETT.

Col. Berrett, Mayor of Washington, sworn—Was present at Mr. Sickles' house on the afternoon of the killing of Mr. Key; I went there with the Chief of Police, from the Club-house; when we reached the house, we found there two policemen, Mr. Wooldridge, Mr. Sickles, and, perhaps, several other gentlemen; I entered the house by the front door; was shown into what is called the library; there found Mr. Sickles, who remained there five or ten minutes, arranging some matters about the bookcase; I said he had better go to jail, where the preliminary examination would take place; he said that was what he desired; we went so, and, I think, remained in the parlor five or ten minutes; I mean Mr. Sickles, Robt. J. Walker and myself; we soon after left for the jail; when Mr. Sickles discovered Mr. Walker in the parlor, he said, "A thousand thanks for calling;" he exhibited much feeling, and spoke of his child, and of his house being dishonored, and immediately thereafter took a seat on the sofa; he wept heartily; I remarked to him that he would have to leave there, very soon, and I remarked to him to be composed; he said he would be; his outburst of grief continued four or five minutes; he made a very distinct noise, indicative of deep grief; it was a hearty cry, and might have been heard in any part of this room; I accompanied him to jail, in company with the Chief of Police and Robert J. Walker; he seemed on the way to be restive, and made gestures as or salutations as he left his house; I suggested to him that he had better not allow his attention to be called to the crowd; I don't know whether he saluted anybody particularly; there was a very brief examination at the jail; his manner was composed under the circumstances; did not see any exhibition of grief there such as I have described.

Mr. Brady—Did you observe the amount of effort it cost him to compose himself? A.—I certainly discovered an effort to become tranquil when I suggested the importance of it, in view of the crowd through which we had to pass.

MISS RIDGELEY, RECALLED.

Miss Octavia M. Ridgeley was recalled—She was accompanied into Court by her mother and stepfather.

Mr. Ould—Were you present in the house when Mr. Sickles returned from Judge Black's? A.—I was.

Q.—What part of the house? A.—In the basement.

Q.—Did you remain there? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sickles? A.—I did, as he got out of the carriage; I did not see him any more.

Q.—You did not go up stairs while he was there? A.—I did not.

Mr. Ould—We were under the impression that you had been up stairs, and had seen Mr. Sickles there. As you say you were not, we will not trouble you further.

Mr. Ould stated there were but three other witnesses on this branch of the case, and one of these had been attached. He wished to finish this branch before he commenced on another. It was more than probable that the witness who had been attached (Ex-Senator Brodhead) would be here to-morrow morning.

Mr. Brady—Do you wish it postponed till to-morrow morning?

Mr. Ould—Yes.

Mr. Brady—We have no objection.

Mr. Ould—Or perhaps postponed to Saturday; to-morrow will be Good Friday.

Mr. Graham—The better the day the better the deed.

Mr. Ould—Some people regard Good Friday as one of the holiest days, and some of the jury might desire not to be here to-morrow.

One of the jurors said the jury did not desire to adjourn over to-morrow; they had a solemn duty to perform, and would prefer to come here and perform it.

The Judge said he had no scruples in the matter, and unless it was pressed upon him he would not adjourn over the Court.

Mr. Brady said he did not know whether the counsel in this District were in the habit of asking for adjournment on religious grounds. Counsel in New-York were not.

The matter ended by the Judge directing that the Court adjourn till to-morrow.

Commissioners of Emigration.

QUARANTINE TROUBLES—LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT CHRISTIE.

The Board met on Wednesday afternoon at usual hour. The weekly statement which was submitted gives 393 as the number of emigrants arrived during the past week, making a total for the year of 8,248, against 9,111 to the same date last year. There are 1 393 inmates in the Institution on Ward's Island and 120 in the Marine Hospital. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $16,728 14.

An invitation to attend the Brooklyn Water celebration was received and accepted. Various applications for licenses of steamboats to land emigrants were received and referred. Dr. Walser, Deputy Health Officer, asked and received permission to retain possession of the premises he had occupied hitherto.

The following letter was received from the Hon. Robert Christie. It was presented by Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter:

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.

Daniel Carpenter, Esq., General Superintendent pro tem:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to say that the legislation that has been had at Albany is, in my judgment, perfectly satisfactory to the residents of Richmond County, under the laws and amendments enacted at the last session of the Legislature. It is certain that the citizens of the County will be no longer exposed to danger from yellow fever, and that the objectionable institutions will be in a reasonable time removed entirely from Staten Island. Of all this, the citizens of the County are cognizant, and they are by it very much gratified, and, instead of interfering with the constituted authorities, are disposed in every way to contribute their aid in maintaining peace and quietness. If my personal guarantee could be of any avail, I would unhesitatingly promise that the public property at Quarantine will not be interfered with or disturbed, even if left entirely unprotected by a single watchman. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CHRISTIE.

Mr. PURDY said that he thought it doubtful whether Mr. Christie had had any opportunity as yet to consult his constituents, as the Legislature had been adjourned but a few hours. He hoped the Board would not take any measures which would be construed into a relaxation of vigilance in protecting the property at Quarantine.

Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter said that Mr. Christie, at his request, had put his views in writing, and that Mr. Tompkins was with him at the time he did so.

Mr. PURDY asked whether the Mr. Tompkins referred to was Ray Tompkins.

Deputy Carpenter answered that he referred to Minthorne Tompkins, whom Mr. PURDY considered "a very different person."

Mr. LOW expressed it as his opinion that some security should be given which would be large enough to keep the Staten Islanders in check, should they show any disposition to burn the buildings.

It was finally determined to keep the boat which had been chartered in readiness for any emergency which might arise, and a unanimous vote of approbation on the course taken by the Vice-President, Captain CRABTREE, was passed. The Board then adjourned.

Mr. G. Douglas Brewerton, formerly an army officer and author of *The War in Kansas*, was licensed as a preacher of the Baptist Church at Newport, R. I., on the 18th April.

[Advertisement.]

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Good black cloth dress frockcoats.....$5 to $8
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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Look!! Superb Carpetings!! Astounding Low Prices!! Royal Velvets, 5s 6d.; Brussels, 4s. per yd. All-wool Ingrains, 3s 6d. to 4s. per yard. Evans' Amusement, No. 66 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

"Why will ye die?" asks the good book. Why will ye die by drowning, asks the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, located at No. 256 Broadway. This Company furnishes beautiful clothing, in the shape of life-preservers to men, women and children.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper expressly for medical use. For sale by UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, subjected to the test of public opinion and public trial for over thirty years, have now the verdict. Universal acknowledged the only reliable family remedies in existence. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 21.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	s60 87¾	350	Har. R. Pref	40¾
1,000	do	87¾	400	do	b60 40¾
6,000	do	87¾	100	do	s10 40¾
50,000	do	87¾	200	do	s10 40¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	99⅞	100	do	b60 40¾
25,000	do	s60 99⅞	500	do	40¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	94	150	do	40¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	104	400	Ga. & Chicago R	66¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	45¾	400	do	s3 66⅝
8,000	do	45¾	300	do	s33 66⅝
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st b	98	100	do	bow 66⅝
20,000	Han. & St. Jo R.b	71¾	100	do	b60 66⅝
10,000	do	71¾	100	Reading R.R.	s60 49¾
1,000	Cin. R. & D 2d	60	100	do	bow 49¾
5	Bk of Commerce	101¾	700	do	bow 50
5	Am. Ex. Bank	103¾	400	do	sow 50¾
5	Mech. & Leather Bk	103¾	100	do	s9 50¾
10	Corn Ex. Bank	103	60	do	c 50¾
4	Park Bank	103¾	300	Michigan C. R.	s30 51
250	Del. & Bud. C. Co.	s30 95¾	100	do	bow 51¼
50	do	95¾	200	do	c 51¼
100	Cumber'd Pref.	s60 21	60	M. S. & N. I. G. stk.	opg 34¾
150	Penn Coal Co	81¾	10	do	opg 34¾
25	do	80¾	100	do	s3 aft. opg 34¾
50	Pac. M. St. Co	b30 86¾	150	Panama RR	s60 120¾
50	do	s10 86¾	200	do	s30 121
50	do	86¾	30	do	121¾
50	do	bow 86¾	50	Ill. Cen. RR	s60 93
50	do	86¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s60 25
100	do	s20 86	300	do	25¾
20	do	b30 86¾	200	do	b30 25¾
2100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73¾	200	do	25¾
835	do	73¾	15	Chi. & R. I. R.	57¾
350	do	s10 73¾	981	do	57¾
400	do	s60 73¾	100	do	s15 57
50	do	b60 73¾	300	do	s30 57⅛
300	Erie Railroad	9	100	do	s30 57⅜
250	Prud. Riv. R. R.	32¾	250	do	b30 57⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	15¾	100	do	s60 56¾
10	M. Ex. & No. Ia. R.	12¾	250	do	s60 57

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	s10 81½	400	Reading Railroad	51¾
5,000	do	s30 81¾	300	do	s60 51¾
8,000	Ill. Cent. R. 8s	88¾	100	do	s40 51¾
8	Bk of Commerce	101¾	11	Ill. Cen. R. R.	65¾
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96	10	do	65¾
10	do	95¾	100	do	66
160	Penn. Coal Co	80¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s63 5¾
250	Pacific M. S. Co	s60 85	238	do	52
100	Prud. Riv. R. R.	s30 3¾	300	do	s30 52
10	Harlem R. R. Pref.	16½	50	do	52
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 74	400	M. S. & N. Ia.	g. opg 35¾
100	do	b3 74¾	50	do	opg 36
100	do	s10 74	400	do	p&c 36
50	do	74¾	100	do	b60 35¾
200	do	s10 74¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	66⅞
100	do	74¾	80	do	67
140	do	74¾	100	Panama R. R.	s60 121¾
100	do	s60 74	50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	58
200	do	s3 74¾	400	do	s10 58¼

REPORTED SOLD BY AUCTION.

$1,000	St. Louis Co. 6s	80	20 Gt. West. M. In. Co. 137
2,000	Cin. City 6s	85½	200 Am. Coal Co. p.a. 85
100	Chatham Bank	10	30 Bank of Com. 101¾
20	Merchants' Bank	113	10 Ocean Bank 94¾
75	St. Nicholas Bank	96	30 Chatham Bank 9⅛
10	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	96	50 People's Bank 106
18	Lamar Fire Ins. Co	115¾	28 Ccl. Mar. In. Co. 120
50	Corn Ex. Fire In. Co	150	20 East R. Fire In. Co. 108
50	Mer. Fire In. Co	170	5 Ln. Isl'd Fire In. Co. 164¾
40	Trades. Fire In. Co.	103	

THURSDAY, April 21—P. M.

The change in the Stock market, to-day, is for the better. The disposition was otherwise early in the forenoon, owing to the warlike details of the Foreign news by the *Arabia* at Halifax. But before the first call of the list at the early meeting of the Brokers was through with, the outside demand for several prominent speculative shares, at the panic decline of Tuesday afternoon, made its impression on the tone of the market. After the adjournment, prices improved on the Street, and were higher at the Second Board by ¼@½ ℔ cent. The out of town orders for New-York Central, on the heavy decline since Saturday morning last, are quite numerous, and already the fresh certificates then thrown upon the market from Boston, have apparently been absorbed, and the cash stock, to-day, was again scarce for delivery. The price opened this morning 73⅜, and advanced to 74½, closing 74¼@74⅜ ℔ cent. Reading also advanced 1 ℔ cent. from yesterday's last sales, closing 51½, cash. There is some excitement in the market on one or two of the Western Stocks, the heavy purchasers of Rock Island, for outside account, for a week past, having attracted attention. The price closed 58½ ℔ cent., against 57@57¼ ℔ cent. yesterday morning, and 57½@57⅝, at the early Board to-day. There is a recovery of one ℔ cent. in Michigan Guaranteed, and the same in Michigan Central. Also, ¼@½ ℔ cent. in Galena and Chicago; Illinois Central is steadier under the *Arabia's* quotation from London. Panama firm at 121¼@122 cash, and 121½ option of the seller 60 days. Harlem Preferred less firm than earlier in the week; the sales 40¼ ℔ cent. The *short* sellers in Pacific Mail were partially relieved, yesterday, in cash certificates, and sold at 86¼@86½ ℔ cent., as against 88@87½ yesterday,—the stock closing, in demand, 86½ ℔ cent. At the close, this afternoon, the general Share Market exhibited the usual feverishness incident to the turn of prices after a sudden and decided decline, such as we recorded on Tuesday afternoon, and the final quotations were irregular.

There was nothing done in Federal Stocks to-day. The English and Continental quotations for the New Five ℔ Cents are firmer, and some orders have been sent out to buy, but under limits below the disposition of sellers here. The State Stocks were lower to-day in Missouris and Virginias. The decline in the first named was ½ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, but the price at the Second Board recovered ¼@½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds are ¼@½ ℔ cent. better. Erie Fourth Mortgages again lower, sales at 49½ ℔ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph mortgages were sold to the extent of $30,000, at a concession of ⅜ ℔ cent. City Bank Stocks continue firm, and Delaware and Hudson steady.

Money on the Street is quoted easy on demand loan at 4@5 ℔ cent., the offering being large from private lenders, and the Discount Brokers still report a scarcity of prime mercantile bills, at from 5½ to 7 ℔ cent. At Bank some of the large concerns say there is a good demand for Money at the going rates. The inclination of the general Discount line, however, is downward, as compared with the last average. Exchange promises to rule for the packets of Saturday—two good steamers sailing, the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, and the *Vanderbilt*, for Havre—at 109¾@110 on London at 60 days and 110½ sight, and f.5.12½@f.5.11½ 60 days on Paris. There is a fair supply of Southern Bank bills on London at 109¾ ℔ cent., and of local sight bills made against bar Gold and American Gold eagles (which are quoted a fraction higher in London by the *Arabia*) at 110½ ℔ cent. The engagements of Specie, of various descriptions, for the two steamers on Saturday, will probably reach $800,000 or $1,000,000. The Customs to-day are $89,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out the same sum; leaving the balance as yesterday, $6,181,000.

On the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, as well as among the stock people, the discussion of the political news from Europe by the Halifax steamer is quite general. The chances of collision between France and Austria are now regarded as probable, though not certain. The effect on this side, commercially and financially, is less referred to than the interest that attaches to the part which England and Russia, especially the former, may have to play in the great Continental struggle. Should the war be made general, our agricultural and railway, if not our shipping interest may, as in the late war in the Crimea, reap the advantages of neutrality from both parties, while that staple of prime necessity in peace and war, Cotton, can be drawn in sufficient supply only from this country.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, for the declaration of a 3 ℔ cent. half-yearly Dividend, Mr. President GARRETT made the following explanations of the business and condition of the Company. The